(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:14:04 ON 13 NOV 2003)

FILE 'CAPLUS, FSTA, JAPIO, NAPRALERT' ENTERED AT 17:18:50 ON 13 NOV 2003

L1	1208	S	ALPHA PYRONE OR ALPHA-PYRONE OR ALPHA ADJ PYRONE
L2	45	S	KAVA PYRONE OR KAVA-PYRONE OR KAVA ADJ PYRONE
L3	10	S	PIPER METHYLSTICUM
L4	0	S	L1 AND L2 AND L3
L5	1254	S	L1 OR L2 OR L3
L6	76	S	ALCOHOL CRAVING
L7	0	S	L5 AND L6
L8	0	S	L5 AND CRAVING
L9	131	S	L5 AND ALCOHOL
L10	1	S	L5 (N) ALCOHOL
L11	909	S	L9 AND CRAVE OR CRAVING OR CRAVINGS
L12	0	S	L9 AND CRAVINGS
L13	0	S	L9 AND CRAVE
L14	0	S	L9 AND CRAVING
L15	1	S	L9 AND WITHDRAWAL
L16	0	S	L6 AND KAVA
L17	0	S	L6 AND L3
L18	0	S	L6 AND L1
L19	0	S	L6 AND L2
L20	235	S	ALCOHOL AND CRAVING
L21	0	S	L20 AND L3
L22	0	S	L20 AND L1
L23	0	S	L20 AND L2
L24	1	S	ALCOHOL AND CRAVE
L25	14	S	ALCOHOL AND CRAVINGS
L26	53	S	L25 AND L1 OR L2 OR L3
L27	0	S	L25 AND L5

AN 1999:351991 PROMT

TI NEW ZEALAND: NEW **KAVA** POP SOFT DRINK LAUNCHED.

SO New Zealand Herald, (24 May 1999) pp. 5.
ISSN: 1170-0777.

PB Wilson and Horton Ltd.

DT Newsletter

LA English

AB The new **Kava** Pop soft drink has been launched in New Zealand by Vanuatu Brewing, which combines **kava**, a conventional narcotic plant root, with carbonated water and sugar. **Kava** Pop has a sweet and fizzing taste similar to ginger **beer** and is filtered to appeal to the taste buds of Europeans. However, the soft drink is unlikely to replace Coke and Sprite as the preferred soft drink of choice of New Zealanders.

L53 ANSWER 93 OF 140 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

AN 1998:263590 PROMT
TI Herbal relief
Researchers show that **kava** reduces stress, and is non-**addictive**
SO Industry Week, (4 May 1998) pp. 55.
ISSN: 0039-0895.
LA English
WC 86
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB Taking **kava**, an herb used for centuries in the South Pacific, will reduce stress, say researchers Nirbhay N. Singh, Ph.D. and Cynthia R.
Ellis, M.D., of Virginia Commonwealth University's Medical College of Virginia. Some 60 individuals ages 18 to 60 were given either **kava** or a placebo. Those who took **kava** twice daily found that their stress levels declined, while the placebo group experienced virtually no change. As for side effects, Singh concludes, "It is not **addictive** and does not lead to dose tolerance."
THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 1998 Penton Publishing Inc.

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

AN 1999:87650 PROMT
TI **NA way Hill looks** at it, **herbs blend beautifully.** (Hill Nutritional Products' nonalcoholic Herbal Ale)
AU Bunz, Fred
SO Beverage World Periscope Edition, (30 Nov 1998) Vol. 117, No. 1669, pp. 3(1).
ISSN: 1064-8909.
PB Keller International Publishing Corp.
DT Newsletter
LA English
WC 356
TX Is Joe Six-Pack ready to get mellow? Hill Nutritional Products is hoping to lure beer drinkers to an alcohol-free brew that gives a little spark of its own. The Philadelphia-based company calls its creation Herbal Ale, pending regulators' approval of the A-word.

While a marriage between the brewer's craft and the herbalist's pharmacopia might seem an unlikely one, the people at Hill see it as the possible birth of a new genre.

"The partnership between us and the brewers has been one of synergy and instant camaraderie" says Frank Lewis, Hill's director of sales and marketing. "In this case, one plus one doesn't equal two, it equals one thousand."

File copy

Lewis sees an opening in the market for an NA brew with character of its own. "Let's face it, most alcohol-free beers out there now taste like they're missing something and that something is alcohol, which gives traditional beer a good portion of its character. We're adding something back that makes it a nice, distinct product."

Lewis maintains that the herbal additives have an effect on the psyche that is both subtle and pleasurable. "These you can drink to relax, to be social, without the consequences of intoxication," he says. Indeed, another product on the way from Hill Nutritional Products is Mellow Bee, a vanilla and ginger soda with the slogan, "Get the buzz without the sting."

A hurdle was getting a formulation that worked. "Let's face it," says Lewis, "herbs don't taste good on their own. A brew can provide a nice vehicle for flavor and taste. Brewers were interested, but didn't know herbs and that's where the synergy comes in. You need to know taste." Adds Lewis with a chuckle, "Unless of course you have tons of money for marketing. Then you can put just about anything out."

One of the herbs in Hill's formulation is Kava, an herb they say has long been used for medicinal purposes by the people of Polynesia. "Every culture has its brew. We would like to use these herbs from other cultures to create a new genre here. Once this one catches on, there'll be a lot of

me-toos."

THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 1998 Keller International Publishing Corporation

CT *PC2082000 Beer & Other Malt Beverages
CC *EC330 Product information
CO *Hill Nutritional Products
ICL *BUSN Any type of business; FOOD Food, Beverages and Nutrition
GT *CC1USA United States
FEAT LOB; COMPANY

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:737374 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:241570
TITLE: Methods for reducing **alcohol cravings** in chronic alcoholics
INVENTOR(S): June, Harry L.; Cook, James M.; Ma, Chunrong
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 60 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003176456	A1	20030918	US 2002-329100	20021223

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-345417P P 20011221
AB Methods are provided to reduce the anxiety assocd. with alc. withdrawal in chronic alcoholics.
TI Methods for reducing **alcohol cravings** in chronic alcoholics
IT GABA receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(GABAA, .alpha.1; methods for reducing **alc. cravings** in chronic alcoholics)
IT Brain
(cerebral cortex; methods for reducing **alc. cravings** in chronic alcoholics)
IT Brain
(globus pallidus, ventral; methods for reducing **alc. cravings** in chronic alcoholics)
IT Alcoholism
Anxiety
Anxiolytics
Behavior
Drug withdrawal
Human
(methods for reducing **alc. cravings** in chronic alcoholics)
IT Brain
(neostriatum; methods for reducing **alc. cravings** in chronic alcoholics)
IT Synapse
(synaptosome; methods for reducing **alc. cravings** in chronic alcoholics)
IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(methods for reducing **alc. cravings** in chronic alcoholics)
IT 16590-41-3, Naltrexone 93835-05-3, .beta.-CCt 114819-75-9, 3-Propoxy-.beta.-carboline hydrochloride
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(methods for reducing **alc. cravings** in chronic alcoholics)

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:547420 CAPLUS
TITLE: Cue-induced behavioural activation: a novel model of **alcohol craving**?
AUTHOR(S): Pickering, Chris; Liljequist, Sture
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Drug Dependence Research, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet,

Stockholm, 171 76, Swed.
SOURCE: Psychopharmacology (Berlin, Germany) (2003), 168(3), 307-313
CODEN: PSCHDL; ISSN: 0033-3158
PUBLISHER: Springer-Verlag
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Rationale: Alc.-assocd. cues elicit craving in human addicts but little is known about craving mechanisms. Current animal models focus on relapse and this may confound the effect of environmental cues. Objectives: To develop a model to study the effects of environmental cues on alc. consumption in animals not experiencing withdrawal or relapse. Methods: Rats were trained to orally self-administer an alc. (5% w/v)/saccharin (0.2%) soln. 30 min a day for 20 days. After stable responding on a free choice between alc./saccharin and water, rats were exposed to 5, 10 or 15 min of alc.-assocd. cues or 5 min of non-alc. assocd. cues. The effect of a 5-min cue was measured after a 10-day break from training or pre-treatment with 0.03, 0.1 or 1 mg/kg naltrexone. Results: Rats given 5 min of alc.-assocd. cues responded significantly more on the active lever (26% increase) and consumed more alc. as verified by increased blood alc. levels (8.9 mM vs. control 7.5 mM). Ten or 15 min of cues did not change alc. consumption and 5 min in a novel environment decreased response by 66%. After a 10-day break in training, 5 min of alc.-assocd. cues still increased alc. consumption (29% increase) and the cue effect could be dose-dependently blocked by naltrexone (143% decrease at 0.03 mg/kg). Conclusions: Cue-induced behavioral activation was specific to alc. cues, reproducible, persistent and could be blocked by naltrexone, and its correlation with human self-report of craving makes it a potentially useful model for studying **alc**. **craving**.

REFERENCE COUNT: 41 THERE ARE 41 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Cue-induced behavioural activation: a novel model of **alcohol craving**?

AB Rationale: Alc.-assocd. cues elicit craving in human addicts but little is known about craving mechanisms. Current animal models focus on relapse and this may confound the effect of environmental cues. Objectives: To develop a model to study the effects of environmental cues on alc. consumption in animals not experiencing withdrawal or relapse. Methods: Rats were trained to orally self-administer an alc. (5% w/v)/saccharin (0.2%) soln. 30 min a day for 20 days. After stable responding on a free choice between alc./saccharin and water, rats were exposed to 5, 10 or 15 min of alc.-assocd. cues or 5 min of non-alc. assocd. cues. The effect of a 5-min cue was measured after a 10-day break from training or pre-treatment with 0.03, 0.1 or 1 mg/kg naltrexone. Results: Rats given 5 min of alc.-assocd. cues responded significantly more on the active lever (26% increase) and consumed more alc. as verified by increased blood alc. levels (8.9 mM vs. control 7.5 mM). Ten or 15 min of cues did not change alc. consumption and 5 min in a novel environment decreased response by 66%. After a 10-day break in training, 5 min of alc.-assocd. cues still increased alc. consumption (29% increase) and the cue effect could be dose-dependently blocked by naltrexone (143% decrease at 0.03 mg/kg). Conclusions: Cue-induced behavioral activation was specific to alc. cues, reproducible, persistent and could be blocked by naltrexone, and its correlation with human self-report of craving makes it a potentially useful model for studying **alc**. **craving**.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:426159 CAPLUS
TITLE: Open-label nefazodone in patients with a major depressive episode and alcohol dependence
AUTHOR(S): Brown, E. Sherwood; Bobadilla, Leonardo; Nejtek, Vicki A.; Perantie, Dana; Dhillon, Harminder; Frol, Alan
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Psychiatry, The University of Texas

Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX, 75390-8849, USA
SOURCE: Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry (2003), 27(4), 681-685
CODEN: PNPPD7; ISSN: 0278-5846
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Purpose: Major depressive disorder (MDD) and alc. dependence (AD) frequently occur together. However, MDD clin. trials generally exclude patients with alc.-related disorders. General Methods: A 12-wk, open-label trial of nefazodone in a group of people (n=13) with both a current major depressive episode and current AD was conducted to examine the effect of this antidepressant on depressive symptoms, alc. use, and cognition. Findings: Scores on the Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HRSD) and Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HRSA) significantly decreased from baseline to exit. In addn., significant redn. in **alc. craving**, drinks/wk, and days of alc. use/wk was found. Scores on the Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test (RAVLT) did not significantly improve during the study. Changes in mood/anxiety and memory did not correlate with changes in alc. use. Conclusions: Thus, nefazodone therapy was assocd. with improvement in mood/anxiety and alc. use, which seem to be independent of each other in this patient sample. However, declarative memory, which was low av. at baseline, did not show statistically significant improvement during the 12 wk of the study.
REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
AB Purpose: Major depressive disorder (MDD) and alc. dependence (AD) frequently occur together. However, MDD clin. trials generally exclude patients with alc.-related disorders. General Methods: A 12-wk, open-label trial of nefazodone in a group of people (n=13) with both a current major depressive episode and current AD was conducted to examine the effect of this antidepressant on depressive symptoms, alc. use, and cognition. Findings: Scores on the Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HRSD) and Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HRSA) significantly decreased from baseline to exit. In addn., significant redn. in **alc. craving**, drinks/wk, and days of alc. use/wk was found. Scores on the Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test (RAVLT) did not significantly improve during the study. Changes in mood/anxiety and memory did not correlate with changes in alc. use. Conclusions: Thus, nefazodone therapy was assocd. with improvement in mood/anxiety and alc. use, which seem to be independent of each other in this patient sample. However, declarative memory, which was low av. at baseline, did not show statistically significant improvement during the 12 wk of the study.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:335498 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:241550
TITLE: Reply: long-term abstinent alcoholics have a blunted blood glucose response to 2-deoxy-D-glucose
AUTHOR(S): Umhau, John C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: National Institutes of Health, Laboratory of Clinical Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 10 Center Drive, Bethesda, MD, 20892-1610, USA
SOURCE: Alcohol and Alcoholism (Oxford, United Kingdom) (2003), 38(3), 287
CODEN: ALALDD; ISSN: 0735-0414
PUBLISHER: Oxford University Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A polemic in response to G. Lloyd (ibid., 38 (3), 287) where the need for a definition of "long-term abstinence" was raised. The use of 6 mo as the

min. cut-off time for long-term abstinence is discussed along with the "use" of sweets to mitigate **alc**. **craving**.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB A polemic in response to G. Lloyd (ibid., 38 (3), 287) where the need for a definition of "long-term abstinence" was raised. The use of 6 mo as the min. cut-off time for long-term abstinence is discussed along with the "use" of sweets to mitigate **alc**. **craving**.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:236181 CAPLUS

TITLE: Preclinical and Clinical Studies on Naltrexone: What Have They Taught Each Other?

AUTHOR(S): Froehlich, Janice; O'Malley, Stephanie; Hyytiae, Petri; Davidson, Dena; Farren, Conor

CORPORATE SOURCE: Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, USA

SOURCE: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research (2003), 27(3), 533-539
CODEN: ACRSDM; ISSN: 0145-6008

PUBLISHER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. Both preclin. and clin. studies are crit. in the development of effective pharmacotherapeutic approaches for the treatment of alcoholism. Nowhere has this been more evident than in the development of naltrexone for the treatment of alc. relapse. As research continues on the optimal use of naltrexone for modifying alc. intake, a no. of factors have emerged that are likely to det. the efficacy of naltrexone as a pharmacotherapeutic agent for the treatment of alcoholism. Some of these factors include dose, frequency and duration of treatment, pattern and severity of alc. drinking prior to initiation of naltrexone treatment, genetic aspects of responsive subpopulations, degree of **alc**. **craving**, and susceptibility to adverse effects of naltrexone. New, as well as established, animal models are being used to det. the parameters that optimize the ability of naltrexone to modify alc. drinking in acute and chronic alc. access paradigms, under conditions of intermittent vs. continuous alc. intake, and in populations that vary in genetic predisposition toward alc. drinking. Current clin. studies are exploring the ability of naltrexone to alter alc. drinking when delivered in combination with pharmacotherapeutic agents that act on nonopioid transmitter systems and the difference in efficacy of naltrexone when administered in populations that differ in drinking frequency and intensity, family history of alcoholism, and **alc**. **craving**. This symposium presented new research findings from both preclin. and clin. studies with the aim of facilitating the development of treatment regimens that optimize the therapeutic potential of naltrexone in the treatment of alcoholism.

REFERENCE COUNT: 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB A review. Both preclin. and clin. studies are crit. in the development of effective pharmacotherapeutic approaches for the treatment of alcoholism. Nowhere has this been more evident than in the development of naltrexone for the treatment of alc. relapse. As research continues on the optimal use of naltrexone for modifying alc. intake, a no. of factors have emerged that are likely to det. the efficacy of naltrexone as a pharmacotherapeutic agent for the treatment of alcoholism. Some of these factors include dose, frequency and duration of treatment, pattern and severity of alc. drinking prior to initiation of naltrexone treatment, genetic aspects of responsive subpopulations, degree of **alc**. **craving**, and susceptibility to adverse effects of naltrexone. New, as well as established, animal models are being used to det. the parameters that optimize the ability of naltrexone to modify alc. drinking

in acute and chronic alc. access paradigms, under conditions of intermittent vs. continuous alc. intake, and in populations that vary in genetic predisposition toward alc. drinking. Current clin. studies are exploring the ability of naltrexone to alter alc. drinking when delivered in combination with pharmacotherapeutic agents that act on nonopioid transmitter systems and the difference in efficacy of naltrexone when administered in populations that differ in drinking frequency and intensity, family history of alcoholism, and **alc**. **craving**. This symposium presented new research findings from both preclin. and clin. studies with the aim of facilitating the development of treatment regimens that optimize the therapeutic potential of naltrexone in the treatment of alcoholism.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:228815 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:301819
TITLE: Acamprosate in Korean alcohol-dependent patients: a multi-centre, randomized, double-bind, placebo-controlled study
AUTHOR(S): Namkoong, Kee; Lee, Byung-Ook; Lee, Pil-Goo; Choi, Moon-Jong; Lee, Eun
CORPORATE SOURCE: Korean Acamprosate Clinical Trial Investigators, Department of Psychiatry, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, S. Korea
SOURCE: Alcohol and Alcoholism (Oxford, United Kingdom) (2003), 38(2), 135-141
CODEN: ALALDD; ISSN: 0735-0414
PUBLISHER: Oxford University Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A multi-center, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial was conducted to evaluate the efficacy and the safety of acamprosate over 8 wk in Korean alc.-dependent patients. One hundred and forty-two alc.-dependent patients in 12 centers were randomized to 8 wk treatment with either acamprosate (n = 72) or a placebo (n = 70) in combination with out-patient psychosocial intervention. They were predominantly male (95.8%), with a mean age of 44.3.+-.8.3 yr; 76.1% were married; 59.9% were employed; 58.5% had received previous alcoholism treatment (previous mean no. of admissions in alcoholism in-patient programs 4.6.+-.6.9). At visits to the clinic (weekly for 4 wk, then biweekly for 4 wk), a record was made of alc. use (Time-Line Follow-Back), **alc**. **craving** using a Korean version of the Obsessive Compulsive Drinking Scale and a visual analog scale, and adverse events. Serum aspartate aminotransferase, alanine aminotransferase, gamma-glutamyltransferase (GGT), blood urea nitrogen and creatinine levels were measured on weeks 0, 2, 4 and 8. In the acamprosate group (A), 71.4% had had alc. within the 2 days prior to starting medication, against 65.2% of patients in the placebo group (P); (P > 0.05). One hundred and one subjects (71.1%) completed 8-wk of treatment (A, 73.6%; P, 68.6%; P > 0.05). During the 8-wk treatment period, 37, (A) (n = 72) and 32% (P) (n = 70) achieved continuous abstinence (P > 0.05), and 40, (A) and 39% (P) remained without relapse (P > 0.05) (defined as a day when a man consumed five or more drinks or a woman four or more drinks). The percentage of days abstinent during the 8-wk treatment period was 81.2, (A) and 78.5% (P) (P > 0.05), and the percentage of days without heavy drinking 86.1 (A) and 84.9% (P) (P > 0.05). The mean amt. drunk per drinking occasion was 7.2, (A) and 8.6 std. drinks (P) (P > 0.05). No statistically significant differences in changes in the serum GGT level or craving scores from baseline to the end-point of treatment were found between the two groups. Recency of drinking prior to commencing study drug predicted percentage of days abstinent in the first 2 wk on treatment; however, when ANOVAs were conducted using treatment outcomes as a dependent variable, medication condition as an independent variable and the period of abstinence prior to

treatment as a covariate, a significant effect of medication condition was still not seen. Acamprosate was ineffective in reducing drinking in this Korean sample. The result differs from that of most European acamprosate trials. This might be explained by our sample's relatively severe alc. dependence, and low social support, or the fact that many patients were still drinking near to their first medication. The variability of the psychosocial support, ethnicity (which might also affect acamprosate pharmacokinetics) and the Korean drinking style, which differs from that of Europeans, might have contributed to our neg. result.

REFERENCE COUNT: 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB A multi-center, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial was conducted to evaluate the efficacy and the safety of acamprosate over 8 wk in Korean alc.-dependent patients. One hundred and forty-two alc.-dependent patients in 12 centers were randomized to 8 wk treatment with either acamprosate (n = 72) or a placebo (n = 70) in combination with out-patient psychosocial intervention. They were predominantly male (95.8%), with a mean age of 44.3.+-.8.3 yr; 76.1% were married; 59.9% were employed; 58.5% had received previous alcoholism treatment (previous mean no. of admissions in alcoholism in-patient programs 4.6.+-.6.9). At visits to the clinic (weekly for 4 wk, then biweekly for 4 wk), a record was made of alc. use (Time-Line Follow-Back), **alc**. **craving** using a Korean version of the Obsessive Compulsive Drinking Scale and a visual analog scale, and adverse events. Serum aspartate aminotransferase, alanine aminotransferase, gamma-glutamyltransferase (GGT), blood urea nitrogen and creatinine levels were measured on weeks 0, 2, 4 and 8. In the acamprosate group (A), 71.4% had had alc. within the 2 days prior to starting medication, against 65.2% of patients in the placebo group (P); (P > 0.05). One hundred and one subjects (71.1%) completed 8-wk of treatment (A, 73.6%; P, 68.6%; P > 0.05). During the 8-wk treatment period, 37, (A) (n = 72) and 32% (P) (n = 70) achieved continuous abstinence (P > 0.05), and 40, (A) and 39% (P) remained without relapse (P > 0.05) (defined as a day when a man consumed five or more drinks or a woman four or more drinks). The percentage of days abstinent during the 8-wk treatment period was 81.2, (A) and 78.5% (P) (P > 0.05), and the percentage of days without heavy drinking 86.1 (A) and 84.9% (P) (P > 0.05). The mean amt. drunk per drinking occasion was 7.2, (A) and 8.6 std. drinks (P) (P > 0.05). No statistically significant differences in changes in the serum GGT level or craving scores from baseline to the end-point of treatment were found between the two groups. Recency of drinking prior to commencing study drug predicted percentage of days abstinent in the first 2 wk on treatment; however, when ANOVAs were conducted using treatment outcomes as a dependent variable, medication condition as an independent variable and the period of abstinence prior to treatment as a covariate, a significant effect of medication condition was still not seen. Acamprosate was ineffective in reducing drinking in this Korean sample. The result differs from that of most European acamprosate trials. This might be explained by our sample's relatively severe alc. dependence, and low social support, or the fact that many patients were still drinking near to their first medication. The variability of the psychosocial support, ethnicity (which might also affect acamprosate pharmacokinetics) and the Korean drinking style, which differs from that of Europeans, might have contributed to our neg. result.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:934086 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:182162

TITLE: Behavioral and molecular aspects of **alcohol craving** and relapse

AUTHOR(S): Spanagel, Rainer

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Psychopharmacology, Central Institute of Mental Health, Mannheim, Germany

SOURCE: Molecular Biology of Drug Addiction (2003), 295-313.

Editor(s): Maldonado, Rafael. Humana Press Inc.: Totowa, N. J.
CODEN: 69DIHF; ISBN: 1-58829-060-3
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review discusses the current understanding on the behavioral and mol. aspects of **alc. craving** and relapse based on studies of animal models.
REFERENCE COUNT: 118 THERE ARE 118 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
TI Behavioral and molecular aspects of **alcohol craving** and relapse
AB A review discusses the current understanding on the behavioral and mol. aspects of **alc. craving** and relapse based on studies of animal models.
IT Alcoholism
Behavior
Drug withdrawal
(behavioral and mol. aspects of **alc. craving** and relapse)
IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(behavioral and mol. aspects of **alc. craving** and relapse)

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:705965 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:51265
TITLE: Baclofen efficacy in reducing **alcohol craving** and intake: a preliminary double-blind randomized controlled study
AUTHOR(S): Addolorato, Giovanni; Caputo, Fabio; Capristo, Esmeralda; Domenicali, Marco; Bernardi, Mauro; Janiri, Luigi; Agabio, Roberta; Colombo, Giancarlo; Gessa, Gian Luigi; Gasbarrini, Giovanni
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Internal Medicine, Catholic University of Rome, Rome, 00168, Italy
SOURCE: Alcohol and Alcoholism (Oxford, United Kingdom) (2002), 37(5), 504-508
CODEN: ALALDD; ISSN: 0735-0414
PUBLISHER: Oxford University Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Aims: The .gamma.-aminobutyric acid (GABAB) receptor agonist, baclofen, has recently been shown to reduce alc. intake in alc.-preferring rats and alc. consumption and craving for alc. in an open study in humans. The present study was aimed at providing a first evaluation of the efficacy of baclofen in inducing and maintaining abstinence and reducing craving for alc. in alc.-dependent patients in a double-blind placebo-controlled design. Methods: A total of 39 alc.-dependent patients were consecutively enrolled in the study. After 12-24 h of abstinence from alc., patients were randomly divided into two groups. Twenty patients were treated with baclofen and 19 with placebo. Drug and placebo were orally administered for 30 consecutive days. Baclofen was administered at the dose of 15 mg/day for the first 3 days and 30 mg/day for the subsequent 27 days, divided into three daily doses. Patients were monitored as out-patients on a weekly basis. At each visit alc. intake, abstinence from alc., **alc. craving** and changes in affective disorders were evaluated. Results: A higher percentage of subjects totally abstinent from alc. and a higher no. of cumulative abstinence days throughout the study period were found in the baclofen, compared to the placebo, group. A decrease in the obsessive and compulsive components of craving was found

in the baclofen compared to the placebo group; likewise, alc. intake was reduced in the baclofen group. A decrease in state anxiety was found in the baclofen compared to the placebo group. No significant difference was found between the two groups in terms of current depressive symptoms. Baclofen proved to be easily manageable and no patient discontinued treatment due to the presence of side-effects. No patient was affected by craving for the drug and/or drug abuse. Conclusions: Baclofen proved to be effective in inducing abstinence from alc. and reducing **alc**. **craving** and consumption in alcoholics. With the limits posed by the small no. of subjects involved, the results of this preliminary double-blind study suggest that baclofen may represent a potentially useful drug in the treatment of alc.-dependent patients and thus merits further investigations.

REFERENCE COUNT: 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Baclofen efficacy in reducing **alcohol craving** and intake: a preliminary double-blind randomized controlled study

AB Aims: The .gamma.-aminobutyric acid (GABAB) receptor agonist, baclofen, has recently been shown to reduce alc. intake in alc.-preferring rats and alc. consumption and craving for alc. in an open study in humans. The present study was aimed at providing a first evaluation of the efficacy of baclofen in inducing and maintaining abstinence and reducing craving for alc. in alc.-dependent patients in a double-blind placebo-controlled design. Methods: A total of 39 alc.-dependent patients were consecutively enrolled in the study. After 12-24 h of abstinence from alc., patients were randomly divided into two groups. Twenty patients were treated with baclofen and 19 with placebo. Drug and placebo were orally administered for 30 consecutive days. Baclofen was administered at the dose of 15 mg/day for the first 3 days and 30 mg/day for the subsequent 27 days, divided into three daily doses. Patients were monitored as out-patients on a weekly basis. At each visit alc. intake, abstinence from alc., **alc**. **craving** and changes in affective disorders were evaluated. Results: A higher percentage of subjects totally abstinent from alc. and a higher no. of cumulative abstinence days throughout the study period were found in the baclofen, compared to the placebo, group. A decrease in the obsessive and compulsive components of craving was found in the baclofen compared to the placebo group; likewise, alc. intake was reduced in the baclofen group. A decrease in state anxiety was found in the baclofen compared to the placebo group. No significant difference was found between the two groups in terms of current depressive symptoms. Baclofen proved to be easily manageable and no patient discontinued treatment due to the presence of side-effects. No patient was affected by craving for the drug and/or drug abuse. Conclusions: Baclofen proved to be effective in inducing abstinence from alc. and reducing **alc**. **craving** and consumption in alcoholics. With the limits posed by the small no. of subjects involved, the results of this preliminary double-blind study suggest that baclofen may represent a potentially useful drug in the treatment of alc.-dependent patients and thus merits further investigations.

ST baclofen human **alc craving**; ethanol craving human baclofen

IT GABA receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(GABAB; baclofen efficacy in reducing **alc**. **craving** and intake)

IT Alcoholism
Anxiety
Human
(baclofen efficacy in reducing **alc**. **craving** and intake)

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(baclofen efficacy in reducing **alc**. **craving** and

intake)

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:694777 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:274324
TITLE: Is withdrawal-induced anxiety in alcoholism based on .beta.-endorphin deficiency?
AUTHOR(S): Kiefer, Falk; Horntrich, Mirko; Jahn, Holger; Wiedemann, Klaus
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, 20251, Germany
SOURCE: Psychopharmacology (Berlin, Germany) (2002), 162(4), 433-437
CODEN: PSCHDL; ISSN: 0033-3158
PUBLISHER: Springer-Verlag
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Rationale: Assocns. between several psychopathol. alterations and lowered .beta.-endorphin (.beta.E) plasma levels have already been stated in former studies. However, whereas single measures during static conditions generally failed in linking .beta.E levels with psychopathol., dynamic changes of .beta.E in particular have been shown to be assocd. with spells of anxiety and depression. During alc. withdrawal, a decreased secretion of .beta.E with a delayed normalization has been reported, but up to now only few data became available regarding the interaction of plasma .beta.E and psychopathol. parameters. Objectives: The aim of the study was to test the hypothesis whether .beta.E during acute alc. withdrawal is assocd. with anxiety, depression, and craving. Methods: The authors obsd. self-rated anxiety, depression, and craving during alc. withdrawal and assessed .beta.E levels (RIA) in a consecutive sample of 60 alcoholics on day 1 and day 14 after onset of withdrawal, and in 30 healthy volunteers. To control for mutual interactions of .beta.E and the pituitary-adrenocortical hormone secretion, plasma corticotropin (ACTH) and cortisol were also detd. Results: In accordance with prior studies, .beta.E was significantly lowered on day 1 and day 14 of alc. withdrawal relative to controls. Plasma levels of ACTH correlated significantly with .beta.E in alcoholics at both time points and in controls, without differing significantly between the groups. Self-rated anxiety, depression, and **alc. craving** decreased significantly between day 1 and day 14. Levels of .beta.E were inversely correlated with anxiety day 1 (r=-0.58) and day 14 (r=-0.71). Partial correlation coeffs. controlling for ACTH plasma levels revealed that this correlation was largely independent from ACTH. In addn., a significant inverse relationship was found between .beta.E and craving on day 14 (r=-0.28). No assocn. appeared between .beta.E and depression. Conclusions: The results give first evidence that lowered .beta.E during alc. withdrawal may contribute to anxiety as a common disturbance during this state.
REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
AB Rationale: Assocns. between several psychopathol. alterations and lowered .beta.-endorphin (.beta.E) plasma levels have already been stated in former studies. However, whereas single measures during static conditions generally failed in linking .beta.E levels with psychopathol., dynamic changes of .beta.E in particular have been shown to be assocd. with spells of anxiety and depression. During alc. withdrawal, a decreased secretion of .beta.E with a delayed normalization has been reported, but up to now only few data became available regarding the interaction of plasma .beta.E and psychopathol. parameters. Objectives: The aim of the study was to test the hypothesis whether .beta.E during acute alc. withdrawal is assocd. with anxiety, depression, and craving. Methods: The authors obsd. self-rated anxiety, depression, and craving during alc. withdrawal and assessed .beta.E levels (RIA) in a consecutive sample of 60 alcoholics on day 1 and day 14 after onset of withdrawal, and in 30 healthy volunteers.

To control for mutual interactions of .beta.E and the pituitary-adrenocortical hormone secretion, plasma corticotropin (ACTH) and cortisol were also detd. Results: In accordance with prior studies, .beta.E was significantly lowered on day 1 and day 14 of alc. withdrawal relative to controls. Plasma levels of ACTH correlated significantly with .beta.E in alcoholics at both time points and in controls, without differing significantly between the groups. Self-rated anxiety, depression, and **alc**. **craving** decreased significantly between day 1 and day 14. Levels of .beta.E were inversely correlated with anxiety day 1 (r=-0.58) and day 14 (r=-0.71). Partial correlation coeffs. controlling for ACTH plasma levels revealed that this correlation was largely independent from ACTH. In addn., a significant inverse relationship was found between .beta.E and craving on day 14 (r=-0.28). No assocn. appeared between .beta.E and depression. Conclusions: The results give first evidence that lowered .beta.E during alc. withdrawal may contribute to anxiety as a common disturbance during this state.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:651887 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:196924
TITLE: Alcohol intake, tumor necrosis factor-.alpha., leptin and craving: factors of a possibly vicious circle?
AUTHOR(S): Kiefer, F.; Jahn, H.; Schick, M.; Wiedemann, K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital of Hamburg, Hamburg, D-20246, Germany
SOURCE: Alcohol and Alcoholism (Oxford, United Kingdom) (2002), 37(4), 401-404
CODEN: ALALDD; ISSN: 0735-0414
PUBLISHER: Oxford University Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Aims: Since the appetite-regulating peptide leptin was recently found to be highly correlated with both craving for alc. and lifetime ethanol intake, the aim of this study was to test the hypothesis whether tumor necrosis factor-.alpha. (TNF-.alpha.) might be the factor that links alc. intake with elevated leptin levels. Methods: TNF-.alpha., leptin, and **alc**. **craving** were assessed in male alc. addicts at the onset of alc. withdrawal and in matched controls. Results: Increased leptin plasma levels in alc. addicts correlated significantly with an enhanced secretion of TNF-.alpha., which was itself related to the duration of alc. misuse. Conclusions: Since leptin was shown to be assocd. with **alc**. **craving**, a possible vicious circle is suggested, including the components: alc. intake, increase of TNF-.alpha., enhanced leptin secretion, enhanced **alc**. **craving**, and consecutively increased alc. intake.

REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB Aims: Since the appetite-regulating peptide leptin was recently found to be highly correlated with both craving for alc. and lifetime ethanol intake, the aim of this study was to test the hypothesis whether tumor necrosis factor-.alpha. (TNF-.alpha.) might be the factor that links alc. intake with elevated leptin levels. Methods: TNF-.alpha., leptin, and **alc**. **craving** were assessed in male alc. addicts at the onset of alc. withdrawal and in matched controls. Results: Increased leptin plasma levels in alc. addicts correlated significantly with an enhanced secretion of TNF-.alpha., which was itself related to the duration of alc. misuse. Conclusions: Since leptin was shown to be assocd. with **alc**. **craving**, a possible vicious circle is suggested, including the components: alc. intake, increase of TNF-.alpha., enhanced leptin secretion, enhanced **alc**. **craving**, and consecutively increased alc. intake.

IT Endocrine system
(adrenal-hypothalamus-pituitary; **alc**. **craving** and

intake in relation to plasma levels of tumor necrosis factor .alpha. and leptin and cortisol in humans)

IT Alcoholism
Blood plasma
Human
(**alc**. **craving** and intake in relation to plasma levels of tumor necrosis factor .alpha. and leptin and cortisol in humans)

IT Tumor necrosis factors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(**alc**. **craving** and intake in relation to plasma levels of tumor necrosis factor .alpha. and leptin and cortisol in humans)

IT Detoxification
(biol.; **alc**. **craving** and intake in relation to plasma levels of tumor necrosis factor .alpha. and leptin and cortisol in humans)

IT Behavior
(craving; **alc**. **craving** and intake in relation to plasma levels of tumor necrosis factor .alpha. and leptin and cortisol in humans)

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(**alc**. **craving** and intake in relation to plasma levels of tumor necrosis factor .alpha. and leptin and cortisol in humans)

IT 50-23-7, Cortisol 169494-85-3, Leptin
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(**alc**. **craving** and intake in relation to plasma levels of tumor necrosis factor .alpha. and leptin and cortisol in humans)

L46 ANSWER 225 OF 253 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 36
AN 1968:28184 CAPLUS
DN 68:28184
TI Chemistry of **Kava**
AU Klohs, Murle W.
CS Riker Labs., Northridge, Calif., USA
SO U. S., Public Health Serv. Publ. (1967), 1645, 126-32
CODEN: XPHPAW
DT Journal
LA English
AB Review of the chemistry and isolation of the active constituents of the tranquilizing **drink** prepd. from the roots of Piper methysticum. The effects of dihydrokawain, Yangonin, Kawain, demethoxyyangonin, methysticin, dihydromethysticin, CHCl3 ext. of the roots, and the ground root in antagonizing strychnine-induced convulsions and death, and potentiating Na pentobarbital-induced sleeping time were described. The crude ext., methysticin, and dihydromysticin were effective in affording protection against the lethal effects of strychnine; only the ground root and the crude CHCl3 ext. were effective in the rolling cage expts. Dihydromethysticin was the most potent agent in increasing the pentobarbital-sleeping time. The structure-activity relations of these compds. was also discussed. The 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-.**alpha**.-**pyrone** ring plays a key role in the physiol. activities as evidenced by the loss of activity realized on opening of the lactone ring or by the introduction of the unsatn. in the C5-6 position. Rigid overall specificity for drug receptor interaction in this series was discounted.

L46 ANSWER 221 OF 253 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.DUPLICATE 35
AN 74013939 EMBASE
DN 1974013939
TI The narcotic pepper. The chemistry and pharmacology of Piper methysticum and related species.
AU Shulgin A.T.
CS 1483 Shulgin Rd., Lafayette, Calif. 94549, United States
SO BULL.NARCOT., (1973) 25/2 (59-74).
CODEN: BSPFBQ
DT Journal
FS 037 Drug Literature Index
032 Psychiatry
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
LA English

L46 ANSWER 218 OF 253 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 75:66604 CABA
DN 741416611
TI Diet and nutrition in the South Pacific. 2. Diet and nutrition in the French Pacific Territories [continued]
Alimentation et nutrition dans le Pacifique Sud. 2. Alimentation et nutrition dans les territories francais du Pacifique
AU Loison, G.; Jardin, C.; Crosnier, J.
SO Medecine Tropicale, (1973) Vol. 33, No. 4, pp. 363-376.
Meeting Info.: Loison, G.; Jardin, C.; Crosnier, J. : Diet and nutrition in the South Pacific. 2. Diet and nutrition in the French Pacific Territories.: Alimentation et nutrition dans le Pacifique Sud. 2. Alimentation et nutrition dans les Territoires Francais du Pacifique.
ISSN: 0025-682X
DT Journal
LA French
AB 2 (continued). Chapter 2 of part 2 deals with the Wallis and Futuna islands. The population of about 8000 is mainly of children and old people, while about 8000 adults emigrated to Noumea, often to work in mining or metallurgy. Traditional and other foods are described, with infant feeding, methods of cooking and sources of income. Breast feeding stops at about 12 months and weaning foods are starchy. There is much gastroenteritis. Children and adolescents are short and underweight. Adults are thought to get about 3000 kcal daily and are often obese. **Kava** is an important traditional **drink**. Recommendations include formation of marketing groups of producers, improved production of coconuts, rabbits and pigs; introduction of ducks and geese; collective farming of cattle under coconut; more use of Tilapia, that is abundant in the lakes, with artificial feeding to increase the catch; safeguarding lagoon fish and molluscs; rearing useful fish; industrial processing of tunny (Neothunnus) and bonito (Euthynnus and Katsuwonus). Chapter 3 is on the New Hebrides, where the inhabitants are mostly Melanesian with some Polynesians. Owing to the Franco-British condominium, there is French influence in the towns and British elsewhere, affecting local customs including eating habits. Pigs and yams are important ceremonially as well as for food. Food taboos are no longer strictly observed. Foods, cooking methods, infant feeding and sources of income are described. Nutritional disorders are secondary to parasitic disorders, and the main one is overeating, for example, of breadfruit in season. Heavy drinking of **kava** by the men causes cachexia. Rural diet is satisfactory but substitution of imported carbohydrate foods for traditional diet will not improve matters. Recommendations include long-term cultivation, as distinct from shifting; continuing the fishing, hunting and gathering of food; legume crops with high protein content; preservation of meat and fish by salting and smoking; model farms for pigs and cattle; community development centres; market outlets for crops; tourism; nutritional education.

L46 ANSWER 217 OF 253 DRUGB COPYRIGHT 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1974-37467 DRUGB T
TI WIRKUNG VON **KAVAIN** BEI ALKOHOLKRANKEN IN DER ENTZIEHUNGSPHASE.
AU KRYSPIN EXNER K
LO VIENNA,AUSTRIA.
SO MUENCH.MED.WOCHENSCHR. (116, NO.36, 1557-60, 1974)
DT Journal

L46 ANSWER 216 OF 253 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
AN 74:301319 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: T9797
TI EFFECT OF **KAVAIN** ON ALCOHOLIC PATIENTS IN **WITHDRAWAL** PHASE
AU KRYSPINE.K (Reprint)
CS UNIV VIENNA, PSYCHIAT KLIN, LAZARETTGASSE 14, A-1097 VIENNA, AUSTRIA; LUDWIG BOLTZMANN INST SUCHT FORSCH, MACKGASSE 7-9, A-1237 VIENNA, AUSTRIA
CYA AUSTRIA
SO MUNCHENER MEDIZINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT, (1974) Vol. 116, No. 36, pp. 1557-1560.
DT Article; Journal
LA German
REC No References Keyed

L46 ANSWER 213 OF 253 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.DUPLICATE 32
AN 77097563 EMBASE
DN 1977097563
TI Koni, kona, **kava**. Orange **beer** culture of the Cook Islands.
AU Lemert E.M.
CS Dept. Sociol., Univ. California, Davis, Calif. 95616, United States
SO Journal of Studies on Alcohol, (1976) 37/5 (565-585).
CODEN: JSALDP
DT Journal
FS 032 Psychiatry
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
LA English
AB The orange **beer** culture of the Cook Islands is described. Island drinking customs were found to have cultlike forms, provide for social integration, and control drunken aggression.

L46 ANSWER 209 OF 253 FSTA COPYRIGHT 2002 IFIS
AN 1981(06):H1055 FSTA
TI Gas-liquid chromatographic determination of major constituents of Piper methysticum.
AU Duve, R. N.
CS Min. of Agric. & Fisheries, Koronivia Res. Sta., PO Box 77, Nausori, Fiji
SO Analyst, (1981), 106 (1259) 160-165, 19 ref.
DT Journal
LA English
AB A beverage prepared by straining the powdered roots or rhizomes of P. methysticum with water is a traditional **drink** in some Pacific islands. A GLC procedure is described for the quantitative detn. of 7 known major constituents in sun-dried roots, rhizomes and commercially powdered samples of P. methysticum (known locally as yaqona or **kava**). A 3-8 g powdered sample is extracted with chloroform in a Soxhlet apparatus for 6 h, solvent is evaporated, the extract is dried at 100.degree. C for 2 h, then dissolved in chloroform. The resulting solution is analysed by GLC using dual columns containing OV-1 on Chromosorb W HP, and dual differential flame-ionization detectors with N.sub.2 as carrier gas. There is no interference from the 8 other trace constituents, non-polar low-boiling compounds or polar 'tarry' material. The 7 major constituents are all derivatives of the 3 variant compounds, viz. kawain, methysticin and yangonin. A typical chromatogram is shown and the tested linear range limits, retention times of the various constituents, and their average content in roots, rhizomes and commercial powder are tabulated.

L46 ANSWER 206 OF 253 FSTA COPYRIGHT 2002 IFIS
AN 1984(06):H1253 FSTA
TI **Kava** lactones in Piper methysticum from Fiji.
AU Smith, R. M.
CS Dep. of Chem., Univ. of Tech., Loughborough LE11 3TU, UK
SO Phytochemistry, (1983), 22 (4) 1055-1056, 16 ref.
DT Journal
LA English
AB The tropical shrup P. methysticum is used in the South Pacific as the basis of a ceremonial and social **drink**, **kava** or yaqona. Extracts from the roots, stems and leaves of 2 cv. black and white of P. methysticum were examined by gas chromatography. Results are tabulated for **kava** lactone composition. The composition of the leaves, stems and roots were markedly different but no differences were found between the 2 cv.

L46 ANSWER 201 OF 253 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1986:18861 CAPLUS
DN 104:18861
TI Efficacy of extraction of constituents in the preparation of yaqona beverage. Part 2: major active constituents
AU Duve, R. N.; Prasad, J.
CS Res. Div., Min. Primary Ind., Fiji
SO Fiji Agric. J. (1984), 46(1), 11-16
CODEN: FJAJAB; ISSN: 0015-0886
DT Journal
LA English
AB Yaqona (Piper methylsticum) beverage, the national **drink** of Fiji, prepd. by straining 100 g powd. material through muslin cloth with 3 L of water gave av. extns. of 76.1, 89.3, 79.9, and 85.5% of the major active constituents in the root, powd. root, basal stem, and powd. basal stem prepns., resp., with the overall extn. being 82.7%. A std. bowl of 100 mL of yaqona beverage prepd. from roots, powd. roots, basal stems, and powd. basal stems contained 247.0, 223.1, 136.1, and 100.0 mg of total major active constituents, resp. The lighter colored beverage from basal stems had more consumer appeal than darker prepns. from the roots, although the strength scores for root prepns. were higher (247.0 vs. 136.1 mg/100 mL). The ratios of the major active constituents (kawain [**500-64-1**], dihydrokawain [587-63-3], methysticin [495-85-2], yangonin [500-62-9], dihydromethysticin [19902-91-1], dehydrokawain [15345-89-8], and tetrahydroyangonin [3328-59-4]) in the prepd. beverages were similar to those reported for the original samples.

L46 ANSWER 197 OF 253 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1984-196208 [32] WPIDS
DNC C1984-082385
TI Preparations for improving mental and physical performance - contg. a combination of **kava kava** and biologically active minerals.
DC B04 D13
PA (KARS-I) KARSTENS E
CYC 1
PI DE 3303398 A 19840802 (198432)* 8p
DE 3303398 C 19870604 (198722)
ADT DE 3303398 A DE 1983-3303398 19830202
PRAI DE 1983-3303398 19830202
AB DE 3303398 A UPAB: 19930925
Preparations for maintaining and increasing human mental and physical performance contg. an active substance combination of **kava-kava** and at least one biologically active mineral.

The combination of active substances is pref. dissolved in alcohol, water and/or a **drink** such as vitamin-contg. fruit juice and fruit nectar. Preferably, 40 ml of solvent contain ca 0.1-0.2g (esp. 0.15g) **kava-kava** tinctures. Particularly preferred compositions contain ca 50-70 wt.% **kava-kava** (as the tincture) and 5-15 wt.% each of iron phosphate, calcium phosphate, potassium phosphate and magnesium phosphate.

USE - E.g. before examinations to stabilise the psyche, or for sportsmen before sporting events. **Kava-kava** gives a rapid and long-lasting effect and, for use by sportsmen, does not contravene drug regulations.

0/0

L46 ANSWER 193 OF 253 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 27
AN 1985:1808 TOXCENTER
CP Copyright 2002 ASHP
DN 23-05347
TI Some visual effects caused by the beverage **kava**
AU Garner, L. F.; Klinger, J. D.
CS School of Optometry, Univ. of Auckland, Private Bag, Auckland, New Zealand
SO Journal of Ethnopharmacology (Ireland), (Jul 1985) Vol. 13, pp. 307-311. 8 Refs
CODEN: JOETD7. ISSN: 0378-8741.
DT Journal
FS IPA
OS IPA 85:5386
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
AB Visual functions were measured in one subject following the taking of **kava**, a **drink** produced from the plant Piper methysticum and used as a social and ceremonial beverage on many South Pacific islands. A reduced near point of accommodation and convergence, an increase in pupil diameter and disturbance to the oculomotor balance were noted. No changes were recorded in visual or stereoacuity or in ocular refractive error.

L46 ANSWER 188 OF 253 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1987-09511 DRUGU S
TI Abuse and **Dependence** on Sedatives and Hypnotics.
AU Keup W
LO Munich, Germany,West
SO Internist (27, No. 12, 746-56, 1986)
CODEN: INTEAG ISSN: 0020-9554
AV J.Schauer-Strasse 16, D-8039 Puchheim b. Muenchen, W. Germany.
LA German
DT Journal
FA AB; LA; CT
FS Literature
AB Abuse and development of **dependence** on sedative and hypnotic drugs is reviewed with reference to alcohols and aldehydes, urea derivatives, bartiturates, piperidindiones, clomethiazol, quinazolone derivatives, antihistamines and other compounds including phytosedatives. Topics dealt with include the grounds for taking clomethizole, effects of the various drugs, the extent of drug abuse in West Germany and the origins of the drugs used.

L46 ANSWER 184 OF 253 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 88135218 EMBASE
DN 1988135218
TI [Kawain as **dependence**-free substitute for benzodiazepine derivatives?].
KAVAIN: SUCHTFREIER ERSATZ FUR BENZODIAZEPINE?.
SO Medizinische Welt, (1988) 39/18 (49).
ISSN: 0025-8512 CODEN: MEWEAC
CY Germany
DT Journal
FS 037 Drug Literature Index
LA German

L46 ANSWER 177 OF 253 ADISALERTS COPYRIGHT 2002 (ADIS)
AN 1989:11372 ADISALERTS
DN 800583288
TI The efficacy of cavain in patients suffering from anxiety
ADIS TITLE: Kawain: therapeutic use.; Anxiety disorders
AU Lehmann E; Klieser E; Klimke A; Krach H; Spatz R
CS University of Dusseldorf, West Germany
SO Pharmacopsychiatry (Nov 1, 1989), Vol. 22, pp. 258-262
DT (Clinical study)
RE Neuropsychotherapeutics (Summary): Alert no. 4, 1990
FS Summary
LA English
WC 283

L46 ANSWER 176 OF 253 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.DUPLICATE 25
AN 90248419 EMBASE
DN 1990248419
TI Positive interaction of ethanol and **kava** resin in mice.
AU Jamieson D.D.; Duffield P.H.
CS School Physiology/Pharmacology, University of New South Wales,Kensington, NSW 2033, Australia
SO Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology, (1990) 17/7 (509-514).
ISSN: 0305-1870 CODEN: CEXPB
CY Australia
DT Journal; Article
FS 002 Physiology
003 Endocrinology
040 Drug Dependence, Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
AB 1. The lipid soluble extract of the psychoactive beverage **kava** has hypnosedative properties which can be measured by the length of time that the righting reflex is lost. 2. Ethanol and the lipid soluble extract (**kava** resin) have been shown greatly to increase each others hypnotic action in mice. Ethanol also increases the toxicity of **kava** markedly. 3. This interaction of **kava** and alcohol has important clinical and social consequences since, in contrast to traditional usage, **kava** is now often taken in conjunction with alcoholic **drinks**.

L46 ANSWER 173 OF 253 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
AN 91:560219 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: GH917
TI DEVELOPMENT OF TOLERANCE TO **KAVA** IN MICE
AU DUFFIELD P H; JAMIESON D (Reprint)
CS UNIV NEW S WALES, SCH PHYSIOL & PHARMACOL, KENSINGTON, NSW 2033, AUSTRALIA
CYA AUSTRALIA
SO CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHARMACOLOGY & PHYSIOLOGY, (1991) Vol. 18, No. 8, pp. 571-578.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE
LA ENGLISH
REC Reference Count: 30
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB 1. The development of tolerance to the aqueous extract of **kava**, and to the lipid soluble extract (**kava** resin) was tested in mice.

2. Tolerance to the unknown pharmacologically active ingredient(s) developed very rapidly, given parenterally, in the aqueous extract. A minimally effective daily dose (50 mg/kg) of the aqueous extract for 3 days was sufficient to produce tolerance to test dose of 150 mg/kg, which is close to the ED50. As tolerance was evident at the first test period it can be assumed to be physiological tolerance.

3. **Kava** resin decreased spontaneous motility and caused a loss of muscle control. A minimally effective daily dose of **kava** resin (100 mg/kg) did not produce tolerance to the above effects of a weekly test dose of **kava** resin (166 mg/kg) within 7 weeks. In a further experiment the dose was raised to 150 mg/kg twice daily and this schedule caused partial tolerance to occur within 3 weeks, but very little further tolerance developed over the ensuing 2-week period.

4. To try to induce learned (behaviourally acquired) tolerance a dose of 166 mg/kg **kava** resin was injected daily and animals were tested each day while under the influence of the drug. However, even under these conditions, there was no tolerance evident within 3 weeks, when the experiment was terminated.

5. It appears difficult to induce the development of physiological or learned tolerance to **kava** resin in mice.

L46 ANSWER 171 OF 253 ADISALERTS COPYRIGHT 2002 (ADIS)
AN 1992:50655 ADISALERTS
DN 800160500
TI **Kavain** as an aid in the **withdrawal** of benzodiazepines
ADIS TITLE: **Kavain**: therapeutic use.; Benzodiazepine **withdrawal**
AU Moller H J; Ulm K; Gloggler A
CS University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany; Klinge Pharma, Munich, Germany
SO MMW. Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift MMW 134: 587 590, 11 Sep 1992. (Sep 11, 1992)
DT (Clinical study)
RE Anxiety Disorders (Summary): Alert no. 11, 1992
FS Summary
LA German
WC 436

L46 ANSWER 166 OF 253 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1992-49869 DRUGU T
TI **Kavain** as an Aid in Benzodiazepine **Withdrawal**.
AU Moeller H J; Ulm K; Gloeggler A
LO Bonn, Munich, Germany,West
SO Muench.Med.Wochenschr. (134, No. 37, 587-90, 1992) 2 Fig. 1 Tab. 17 Ref.
CODEN: MMWOAU ISSN: 0341-3098
AV Psychiatrische Klinik und Poliklinik, Universitaet Bonn, Sigmund-Freud-Str. 25, Bonn, Germany.
LA German
DT Journal
FA AB; LA; CT
FS Literature
AB **Kavain** (Kawain, p.o.) showed anxiolytic effects when given during benzodiazepine **withdrawal** (BW) in 83 outpatients in a multicenter, placebo-controlled, double-blind, randomized study. Although the effects of **kavain** and placebo in terms of global clinical deterioration and **withdrawal** symptoms did not differ significantly during the 1st wk of BW (dose reduction 50%), during the 2nd wk (dose reduction 75%), the **kavain** group showed less deterioration and more improvement and this trend intensified during the 3rd wk (no benzodiazepine) and after 3 wk of BW. Similar results were given on comparison of the Anxiety Status Inventory (ASI) and Self-Rating Anxiety Scale (SAS) scores. The incidence of side-effects (3 in **kavain**, 2 in placebo group) was comparable in the 2 groups.

L46 ANSWER 148 OF 253 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2002 CSA DUPLICATE 22
AN 97:99081 LIFESCI
TI Acute effects of **kava**, alone or in combination with alcohol, on subjective measures of impairment and intoxication and on cognitive performance
AU Foo, H.; Lemon, J.
CS Psychol., Northern Territory Univ., Darwin, NT, 0909, Australia
SO DRUG ALCOHOL REV., (1997) vol. 16, no. 2, pp. 147-155.
ISSN: 0959-5236.
DT Journal
FS X
LA English
SL English
AB **Kava** (Piper methysticum) and alcohol were administered either separately or in combination to human subjects. Self-reports of their levels of impairment and intoxication were collected, and performance skills on a number of cognitive and visuomotor tests were determined, before and three times after consumption of the experimental **drink** . **Kava** alone had no effect on reported condition. In contrast, alcohol produced marked changes in each of the five subjective measures, all of which were in the direction of lowered ability. The combination of these two substances produced even larger negative changes on these measures. In the cognitive tests, **kava** produced a decrement in performance on Digit Symbol Coding. Alcohol produced a significant decrease in performance on a divided attention test, which was almost entirely on the peripheral, discontinuous component of the test. The combination of **kava** and alcohol produced an even greater decrease in performance on this test, and in the same component. The present findings suggest that **kava** alone has little effect on reported condition and cognitive performance, but appears to potentiate both perceived and measured impairment when combined with alcohol.

46 ANSWER 106 OF 253 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 2000-319216 [28] WPIDS
DNC C2000-096945
TI Treating **withdrawal** symptoms after **addiction** to alcohol or drugs, especially benzodiazepines, using **kava** extract.
DC B04
IN CHATTERJEE, S S; MENG, G
PA (SCHW-N) SCHWABE GMBH & CO WILLMAR
CYC 1
PI DE 19847134 A1 20000420 (200028)* 4p
ADT DE 19847134 A1 DE 1998-19847134 19981013
PRAI DE 1998-19847134 19981013
AB DE 19847134 A UPAB: 20000613
NOVELTY - The use of extract of **kava** (Piper methysticum Forst.) or its contents for the treatment or prophylaxis of **withdrawal** symptoms in **addiction** disease is new.

ACTIVITY - Antiaddictive.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - Especially for treating or preventing **withdrawal** symptoms in **addiction** with drugs, alcohol or medicaments, specifically benzodiazepines (all claimed). Since the **kava** (rhizome) extracts are already known to have anxiolytic activity, administration to patients previously treated with benzodiazepine anxiolytic agents can be used to continue anxiolytic therapy as well as combat **withdrawal** symptoms.

Tests were carried out using capsules containing 50 mg of a **kava** extract designated 'WS 1490', obtained as described in EP505519-B1. One or two capsules were administered per day for 36 days to patients previously treated for anxiety states for at least 14 days with benzodiazepines selected from lorazepam, bromazepam, alprazolam or oxazepam. 60% of the patients showed of 50% improvement in the Hamilton anxiety point score (whereas 79% in a placebo group showed no improvement); and only 40% of the patients showed **withdrawal** symptoms (compared with 53% in the placebo group).

Dwg.0/1

L46 ANSWER 90 OF 253 CBNB COPYRIGHT 2002 EI
AN 18(2):544 CBNB
TI Herbal **withdrawal**.
SO Chemical Week (5 Dec 2001) 163 (45), 27
CODEN: CHWKA9 ISSN: 0009-272X
DT Journal
LA English
PY 2001
AB Kavadura and Kytta-**Kava** products that both contain the plant extract **kava kava** have been voluntarily withdrawn by Merck KgaA following 24 cases of suspected adverse effects on the liver. Available in Germany only, the products generated less than EUR 500,000 in sales.

L46 ANSWER 87 OF 253 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 2001-30471 DRUGU S
TI **Kava** hepatotoxicity.
AU Russmann S; Lauterburg B H; Helbling A
CS Univ.Bern
LO Berne, Switz.
SO Ann.Intern.Med. (135, No. 1, 68-69, 2001) 1 Fig. 5 Ref.
CODEN: AIMEAS ISSN: 0003-4819
AV University of Bern, 3010 Bern, Switzerland.
LA English
DT Journal
FA AB; LA; CT
FS Literature
AB A case of **kava** hetotoxicity is reported in a letter. The patient took Laitan (Schwabe). The only other drug she took was Exsepta (Tentan). She restarted use of the **kava** preparation a couple of mth later.A day after intake of alcohol, she developed malaise, loss of appetite, and jaundice. Levels of aminotransferase, bilirubin, and alkaline phosphates were elevated. There were low titers of Epstein-Barr virus IgM. Liver biopsy showed infiltrated portal tracts, bridging necrosis, destruction of interlobular bile ducts, and canalicular cholestasis. Liver enzyme levels returned to normal within several wk after **withdrawal** of Laitan, but not Exsepta. Phenotyping of cytochrome P4502D6 activity with debrisoquine showed that the patient was a poor metabolizer. Data suggest that **kava** preparations may be hepatotoxic and that CYP2D6 deficiency is a risk factor.

L46 ANSWER 85 OF 253 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2002 CSA DUPLICATE 15
AN 2001:113736 LIFESCI
TI Hepatitis associated with **Kava**, a herbal remedy for anxiety
AU Escher, M.; Desmeules, J.; Giostra, E.; Mentha, G.
CS Division of Visceral Surgery, Geneva University Hospital, 1211 Geneva 14, Switzerland
SO British Medical Journal [Br. Med. J.], (20010120) vol. 322, no. 7279, p. 139.
ISSN: 0959-8138.
DT Journal
FS X
LA English
AB **Kava**, the rhizome of the pepper plant Piper methysticum, has been widely used in the South Pacific as a narcotic **drink**. Lactones, the major constituents of **kava**, are considered to be pharmacologically active and are sold in Europe and the United States as standardised extracts for anxiety and tension. A 50 year old man presented to his doctor because of jaundice. He had noticed fatigue for a month, a "tanned" skin, and dark urine. The medical history was unremarkable apart from slight anxiety, for which he had been taking three to four capsules of **kava** extracts daily for two months (maximum recommended dose three capsules) corresponding to a dose of 210-280 mg lactones (Laitain, Schwabe, Switzerland). Assessment of causality according to the definitions of the World Health Organization is probable. Acute liver failure with a fatal outcome or that necessitates liver transplant has been attributed to various herbal preparations. This case illustrates the importance of inquiring about the use of over the counter health products. It was reported to the Swiss Pharmacovigilance Center in Berne.

L46 ANSWER 77 OF 253 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.DUPLICATE 10
AN 2002011113 EMBASE
TI Adverse-effect profile of **kava**.
AU Connor K.M.; Davidson J.R.T.; Churchill L.E.
CS Dr. K.M. Connor, Department of Psychiatry, Duke University Medical Center, Box 3812, Durham, NC 27710, United States. kathryn.connor@duke.edu
SO CNS Spectrums, (2001) 6/10 (848-853).
Refs: 31
ISSN: 1092-8529 CODEN: CNSPFH
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LA English
SL English
AB The use of alternative therapies has increased substantially over the last decade, particularly for more chronic conditions such as anxiety. Among the most widely used treatments are medicinal herbs, or phytomedicines, such as **kava** (Piper methysticum), which has demonstrated anxiolytic activity in both animal models and clinical samples. **Kava** has several advantages over conventional pharmacologic treatments for anxiety-in clinical settings it has been associated with better tolerability and lack of physiologic **dependence** and **withdrawal**. However, phytomedicines are not rigorously regulated in the United States and systematically collected safety data are very limited. These issues are a leading concern regarding the safety of medicinal herbs such as **kava**. In this report, the safety profile for **kava** is provided, including findings from a study of its use in generalized anxiety disorder. Safety parameters assessed include occurrence of adverse events, **withdrawal** symptoms, effect on heart rate, blood pressure, laboratory assessments, and sexual function. No differences were found between **kava** and placebo on any of the parameters evaluated. The data support the safety of **kava** in treating anxiety at 280 mg **kava** lactones/day for 4 weeks.

L46 ANSWER 74 OF 253 USPAT2
AN 2001:90853 USPAT2
TI Over-coated chewing gum formulations including tableted center
IN Ream, Ronald L., Plano, IL, United States
Corriveau, Christine L., Orland Park, IL, United States
Graff, Gwendolyn, DeKalb, IL, United States
Matulewicz, Leonard, Oswego, IL, United States
PA Wm. Wrigley, Jr. Company, Chicago, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6290985 B2 20010918
AI US 2001-759838 20010111 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2000-618808, filed on 18 Jul 2000
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-510878, filed on 23 Feb 2000
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-286818, filed on 6 Apr 1999
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1999-US29742, filed on 14 Dec 1999
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Page, Thurman K.; Assistant Examiner: Howard, S.
LREP Bell, Boyd & Llyod LLC
CLMN Number of Claims: 29
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1635
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods and products for delivering a medicament or agent to an individual are provided as well as methods for producing the product. The product includes a coating having a medicament or agent. The medicament or agent is present within the coating that surrounds a tableted gum center (the water soluble portion and a water insoluble base portion). By chewing the gum, the medicament or agent is released from the product. Continuing to chew the chewing gum creates a pressure within the buccal cavity forcing the agent or medicament directly into the systemic system of the individual through the oral mucosa contained in the buccal cavity. This greatly enhances the absorption of the drug into the systemic system as well as the bioavailability of the drug within the system.

L46 ANSWER 70 OF 253 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 2002-016948 [02] WPIDS
CR 2002-239253 [19]
DNC C2002-004687
TI Producing **kava-kava** lactone-containing product used as ingredient in e.g. pharmaceutical product, comprises heating pulverized **kava** roots in aqueous solution containing cyclodextrin-based solubilizing agent.
DC B03 D13 D21 E13
IN CHEN, L B; ONO, M
PA (CHEN-I) CHEN L B; (ONOM-I) ONO M; (KAVA-N) KAVA PHARM INC
CYC 93
PI US 6303157 B1 20011016 (200202)* 9p
WO 2001091557 A1 20011206 (200203)# EN
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 2000048608 A 20011211 (200225)#
ADT US 6303157 B1 US 2000-584220 20000531; WO 2001091557 A1 WO 2000-US40051 20000601; AU 2000048608 A AU 2000-48608 20000601, WO 2000-US40051 20000601
FDT AU 2000048608 A Based on WO 200191557
PRAI US 2000-584220 20000531; WO 2000-US40051 20000601; AU 2000-48608 20000601
AB US 6303157 B UPAB: 20020508
NOVELTY - Production of **kava-kava** lactone containing product comprises heating pulverized **kava** roots in an aqueous solution containing cyclodextrin-based solubilizing agent to extract **kava-kava** lactones from the pulverized **kava** roots.
ACTIVITY - Analgesic; anesthetic; anxiolytic.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given in the source material.
USE - Used for producing **kava-kava** lactone-containing product, which can be incorporated into an edible composition, pharmaceutical composition, cosmetic product, or skin care product. The edible composition can be solid, paste, or liquid food product, such as water, milk, tea, coffee, soft **drinks**, juices, **beer**, seasonings, cereals, cookies, chewing gum, chocolate, or soups. **Kava-kava** can be used as phytotranquilizer to reduce nervousness and over-excitement.
ADVANTAGE - The **kava-kava** lactone-containing product has high content of **kava-kava** lactones and low content of flavokawains, and increased bioavailability and skin permeability of **kava-kava** lactones when used as an ingredient in food, pharmaceutical, and cosmetic product. The **kava-kava** lactone can be directly extracted from **kava-kava** roots without using organic solvents by complexing the **kava-kava** lactones with a solubilizing agent.
Dwg.0/3

L46 ANSWER 66 OF 253 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 Univentio
AN 2001021156 PCTFULL ED 20020820
TIEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEWING GUM FORMULATIONS
TIFR FORMULATIONS PHARMACEUTIQUES DE GOMME A MACHER
IN REAM, Ronald, L.; CORRIVEAU, Christine, L.; WOKAS, William, J.; TONGUE, Thomas, J.; GREENBERG, Michael, J.
PA WM. WRIGLEY JR. COMPANY
DT Patent
PI WO 2001021156 A1 20010329
DS AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
AI WO 2000-US7991 A 20000324
PRAI US 1999-09/286,818 19990406
ABEN Methods and chewing gums for delivering a medicament or agent to an individual are provided. The chewing gum includes a medicament or agent. The medicament or agent is present within the chewing gum composition (the water soluble portion and/or insoluble base portion). It has been found that by chewing the gum, the medicament or agent is released from the chewing gum. Continuing to chew the chewing gum creates a pressure within the buccal cavity forcing the agent or medicament directly into the systemic system of the individual through the oral mucosa contained in the buccal cavity. This greatly enhances the absorption of the drug into the systemic system as well as the bioavailability of the drug within the system.
ABFR

L46 ANSWER 41 OF 253 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 UniventioDUPLICATE 3
AN 2001087320 PCTFULL ED 20020826
TIEN USE OF OR EXTRACTS FOR TREATING ALCOHOL **DEPENDENCE**
TIFR UTILISATION D'EXTRAITS DE OU DE POUR LE TRAITEMENT DE LA DEPENDANCE A L'ALCOOL
IN BEAUGE, Francoise; AUFRERE, Gilles; DINGEON, Philippe
PA PERNOD RICARD; BEAUGE, Francoise; AUFRERE, Gilles; DINGEON, Philippe
DT Patent
PI WO 2001087320 A1 20011122
DS AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
AI WO 2001-FR1533 A 20010518
PRAI FR 2000-00/06424 20000518
ABEN . The invention concerns the use of plant extracts of the Piper methysticum or Piper wichmannii species for preparing a medicine for treating alcohol **dependence**. The invention also concerns a pharmaceutical composition containing said plant extracts.
ABFR La presente invention a pour objet l'utilisation d'extraits vegetaux de plantes de l'espece Piper methysticum ou de Piper wichmannii pour la preparation d'un medicament destine au traitement de la dependance a l'alcool. Une composition pharmaceutique contenant de tels extraits vegetaux est egalement un objet de l'invention.

L46 ANSWER 39 OF 253 FSTA COPYRIGHT 2002 IFIS
AN 2002:T0730 FSTA
TI **Kava** and liver damage.
AU Luff, S. A.
SO World of Food Ingredients, (2002), April/May, 66
ISSN: 1566-6611
DT Journal
LA English
AB The herbal extract **kava** (Piper methysticum) has been associated with possible liver damage on a number of occasions. Various European authorities have withdrawn the extract from sale and others have insisted on printed warnings, while the USA is monitoring the situation. Used as a sedative and anti-anxiety agent, **kava** has been used for years in traditional South Pacific products. Evidence against **kava** is examined and found to be inconclusive and opinions differ as to the appropriate steps to be taken in marketing **kava** products. Problems with **withdrawal** of insurance cover for these products in the light of consumer concern are highlighted.

L46 ANSWER 17 OF 253 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 2002-239253 [29] WPIDS
CR 2002-016948 [72]
DNC C2002-072122
TI **Kava-kava** root extract useful in pharmaceutical composition e.g. for reducing nervousness, comprises solubilized **kava-kava** lactone and flavokawains.
DC B04
IN CHEN, L B; ONO, M
PA (KAVA-N) KAVA PHARM INC
CYC 1
PI US 2002018819 A1 20020214 (200229)* 9p
ADT US 2002018819 A1 Div ex US 2000-584220 20000531, US 2001-962514 20010924
FDT US 2002018819 A1 Div ex US 6303157
PRAI US 2000-584220 20000531; US 2001-962514 20010924
AB US2002018819 A UPAB: 20020508
NOVELTY - A **kava-kava** root extract comprises solubilized **kava-kava** lactone (A) and flavokawain (B) (less than 0.3 wt.% in concentration). The concentration of (A) is greater than 1 wt.% in the aqueous extract and greater than 50 wt.% in the dry extract.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for the preparation of (A)-containing product involving heating pulverized **kava** roots in an aqueous solution to extract (A) optionally followed by removing (B) from (A). The aqueous solution comprises cyclodextrin-based solubilizing agent.

ACTIVITY - Analgesic; Tranquilizer.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - In edible composition (e.g. solid, paste, liquid such as water, milk, tea, coffee, soft **drinks**, juices, **beer**, seasoning cereals, cookies, chewing gum, chocolate or soups), pharmaceutical composition (e.g. to reduce nervousness and overexcitement), cosmetic product or skin care product. The composition has analgesic and anesthetic effect and is a natural anxiolytic.

ADVANTAGE - The **kava-kava** lactone-containing product has a high content of **kava-kava** lactones and low content of flavokawain and increased bioavailability and skin-permeability of **kava-kava** lactones when used as an ingredient in food, pharmaceutical or cosmetic product. The manufacturing cost of the product is reasonable.

Dwg.0/0

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1997:419691 CAPLUS
DN 127:130803
TI Flumazenil blockade of anxiety following ethanol withdrawal in rats
AU Moy, S. S.; Knapp, D. J.; Criswell, H. E.; Breese, G. R.
CS UNC Neuroscience Center and Center for Alcohol Studies, UNC School of Medicine, Chapel Hill, NC, 27599, USA
SO Psychopharmacology (Berlin) (1997), 131(4), 354-360
CODEN: PSCHDL; ISSN: 0033-3158
PB Springer
DT Journal
LA English
AB In previous research, the drug flumazenil has been categorized both as a pure benzodiazepine antagonist and as a benzodiazepine partial agonist. The following studies used an elevated plus maze to test whether flumazenil would exert any antianxiety action in rats. While chlordiazepoxide (3.0 mg/kg), **ethanol** (0.75 g/kg), and the atypical benzodiazepine zolpidem (1.0 mg/kg) all significantly increased time spent on the open arms and percent open arm entries, flumazenil (1-10 mg/kg) alone did not produce any **anxiolytic** effects on the maze. **Withdrawal** from chronic **ethanol treatment** led to a decrease in open arm time and percent open arm entries. Flumazenil (3.0 mg/kg) blocked these changes, suggesting that the effects of flumazenil are at least partially **dependent** upon the levels of stress or **anxiety** in the subjects. An **anxiolytic** action of flumazenil was not seen following the central administration of the neuropeptide ACTH-releasing factor (CRF), which **reduced** open arm time on the elevated plus maze. These results support the hypothesis that the mechanism of action for flumazenil effects on the **anxiety** obsd. during **ethanol withdrawal** involves antagonism of an endogenous benzodiazepine inverse agonist, rather than activity as a partial agonist or blockade of CRF-mediated effects.

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1997:83337 CAPLUS
DN 126:180656
TI Buspirone: an updated review of its clinical pharmacology and therapeutic applications
AU Fulton, Bret; Brogden, Rex N.
CS Adis International Limited, Auckland, N. Z.
SO CNS Drugs (1997), 7(1), 68-88
CODEN: CNDREF; ISSN: 1172-7047
PB Adis
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
AB A review with 172 refs. Buspirone is an **anxiolytic** agent from the azapirone class of compds. It differs structurally and pharmacol. from the benzodiazepines. Although the exact **anxiolytic** mechanism of action of buspirone is unknown, its primary pharmacol. action is its binding to serotonin 5-HT1A receptors in the brain. Unlike benzodiazepines, buspirone has no demonstrated sedative effect and has little effect on psychomotor performance or cognition. In addn., animal and human studies have found little evidence that buspirone has abuse potential or **dependence** liability. Recent large comparative trials have confirmed that buspirone is superior to placebo and has similar efficacy to benzodiazepines in the **treatment** of patients with **anxiety**. In comparative trials, patients receiving buspirone had **redns**. in Hamilton **Anxiety** Rating Scale (HAM-A) total scores ranging from 37 to 60%. By comparison, those receiving benzodiazepines had HAM-A total score **redns**. of 29 to 69%. Buspirone usually produced significant **redns**. in HAM-A total scores within 1 to 2 wk of **treatment** initiation. Some studies have noted a faster onset of action with benzodiazepines than with buspirone, but larger, more recent trials have not confirmed this. Buspirone has also demonstrated efficacy in patients with **anxiety** and coexisting **alc**. (**ethanol**) abuse/**dependence** or depression. Buspirone not only **reduces** symptoms of **anxiety** in these patients but produces improvements in the comorbid disorder. In most studies, **alc**.-**dependent** patients were significantly more likely to remain on **treatment** than those receiving placebo. In patients with mixed **anxiety** -depression, **treatment** with buspirone produced significant **redns**. in both the HAM-A and Hamilton Depression Rating Scale total scores. Buspirone produced significant improvements in the cardinal symptoms of depression (depressed mood, guilt, work and interest, anergia and diurnal variation of mood) which indicates that it may have an antidepressant effect independent of its **anxiolytic** activity. In summary, recent clin. trials have verified the efficacy of buspirone in the **treatment** of **anxiety** disorders and confirmed its role as a well established alternative to benzodiazepines. Buspirone is particularly useful in patients wishing to avoid adverse effects assocd. with the benzodiazepines, such as sedation and performance and cognitive impairment, or those in whom abuse and **dependence** potential are a concern.

L7 ANSWER 21 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1994:25461 CAPLUS
DN 120:25461
TI Observations of novel behaviors as indexes of ethanol withdrawal-induced anxiety
AU Knapp, D. J.; Saiers, J. A.; Pophorecky, L. A.
CS Cent. Alcohol Stud., Rutgers Univ., Piscataway, NJ, 08855, USA
SO Alcohol and Alcoholism (Oxford, United Kingdom) (1992), (Suppl. 2, Advances in Biomedical Alcohol Research), 489-93
CODEN: ALALDD; ISSN: 0735-0414
DT Journal
LA English
AB One of the prominent symptoms in **alcoholics** during **withdrawal** is an intense feeling of **anxiety**. Recently new tests have become available which may index **anxiety** in rodents. The authors have evaluated two such tests in the authors' model of **withdrawal** from **ethanol** (ET) in rats. Rats were given either ET in milk (7-13 g/kg/4 days) or equicaloric dextrin maltose in milk via implanted gastric cannuli. Rats were scored for classical **withdrawal** symptoms (tremors, convulsions, stereotyped behavior), for stimulus-elicited ultrasonic vocalizations, and in one study for exploration of novel objects placed in their home cage at various points after the last dose of ET. In Sprague-Dawley rats, classical **withdrawal** symptoms were highest between 8-12 h, and disappeared by 36 h. Latency to explore a novel object was unchanged, but duration was depressed between 10-30 h, and was recovered by 70 h. Following a less intense day 1 **treatment** regimen in Long-Evans rats, the vocalizations were greatly increased in no., and peak response occurred sooner (6 h post-infusion) and was of shorter overall duration (50 h). Pretreatment with **diazepam** (1.25-5.0 mg/kg) depressed the no. of vocalizations during ET **withdrawal**, which suggests that this measure could index **anxiety** in animal models of **withdrawal** from ET

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1995:861041 CAPLUS
DN 123:275900
TI Preference for ethanol and diazepam in anxious individuals: an evaluation of the self-medication hypothesis
AU Chutuape, Mary Ann D.; de Wit, Harriet
CS Pritzker School Medicine, Univ. Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA
SO Psychopharmacology (Berlin) (1995), 121(1), 91-103
CODEN: PSCHDL; ISSN: 0033-3158
PB Springer
DT Journal
LA English
AB The self-medication hypothesis of additive disorders postulates that individuals with psychiatric symptoms use drugs to **alleviate** their symptoms. Although commonly cited to explain the etiol. of substance abuse, self-medication has not been exptl. validated. This study evaluated one version of the self-medication hypothesis by formulating it into a testable hypothesis: are highly anxious volunteers more likely to self-administer **anxiolytic** drugs than non-anxious controls. Anxious (ANX, n = 22) and control (CTL, n = 23) subjects participated in two double-blind placebo-controlled expts., one testing **ethanol** (0.8 g/kg) and the other testing **diazepam** (20 mg). Subjects samples and then chose between **ethanol** and placebo in one expt., and **diazepam** and placebo in the other. The main **dependent** measures were choice of drug over placebo and subjective responses to the drugs. **Ethanol** decreased self-reported **anxiety** in ANX subjects, but ANX subjects did not choose **ethanol** more often than CTL subjects. **Diazepam** did not measurably **reduce anxiety**, but ANX subjects nevertheless chose **diazepam** more often than did CTL subjects. Thus, there were some differences in drug responses between the ANX and CTL subjects, and the study provided limited support for the self-medication hypothesis. However, drug choice was not directly related to **anxiolytic** drug effects with either **ethanol** or **diazepam**. The procedure may be used to test other formulations of the self-medication hypothesis (e.g., examg. other psychiatric risk factors).

L7 ANSWER 24 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1992:78339 CAPLUS
DN 116:78339
TI Anxiogenic behavior in rats during acute and protracted ethanol withdrawal: reversal by buspirone
AU Lal, Harbans; Prather, Paul L.; Rezazadeh, S. Mehdi
CS Dep. Pharmacol., Texas Coll. Osteopath. Med., Ft. Worth, TX, 76107, USA
SO Alcohol (New York, NY, United States) (1991), 8(6), 467-71
CODEN: ALCOEX; ISSN: 0741-8329
DT Journal
LA English
AB This study investigated the effectiveness of buspirone in reversing the anxiogenic behaviors occurring during **ethanol withdrawal** as measured in the elevated plus-maze. In response to anxiogenic drugs, rats spend less time in and make fewer entries onto the open arms of an elevated plus-maze. In response to anxiogenic drugs, rats spend less time in and make fewer entries onto the open arms of an elevated plus-maze, whereas **anxiolytic** drugs produce opposite effects. In this study, rats were fed a liq. diet contg. 4.5% **ethanol** for 7 days. Twelve hours (acute **withdrawal**) and 7 days (protracted **withdrawal**) following cessation of the **ethanol** diet, rats were tested on the elevated plus-maze. During these **withdrawal** periods, the percent open-arm entries and time spent on the open arms were significantly **reduced** relative to animals fed an **ethanol**-free diet, suggestive of anxiogenic-like symptoms. Buspirone (0.32-1.25 mg/kg) does **dependently** reversed the **withdrawal**-induced decreases in open-arm activity. The **anxiolytic**-like activity of buspirone obsd. during **ethanol withdrawal** may be due to a **redn.** in serotonergic neurotransmission through activation of presynaptic 5-HT1A autoreceptors. The results obtained in this study suggest that pharmacotherapy with selective 5-HT1A agonists may be beneficial in **alleviation** of **anxiety** during **ethanol withdraw**

L7 ANSWER 28 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1991:444059 CAPLUS
DN 115:44059
TI Reversal of alcohol dependence and tolerance by a single administration of flumazenil
AU Buck, Kari J.; Heim, Heather; Harris, R. Adron
CS Health Sci. Cent., Univ. Colorado, Denver, CO, 80262, USA
SO J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther. (1991), 257(3), 984-9
CODEN: JPETAB; ISSN: 0022-3565
DT Journal
LA English
AB Chronic exposure to **ethanol** is assocd. with the development of tolerance to the acute effects of **ethanol** and a **withdrawal** syndrome characterized by **anxiety** and seizure susceptibility. The authors examd. the ability of flumazenil (Ro 15-1788), a benzodiazepine receptor antagonist, to reverse neuronal and behavioral manifestations of **ethanol** tolerance and **dependence**. A single injection of flumazenil (10 mg/kg, 14 h before **withdrawal**) to mice administered a liq. diet contg. **ethanol** for 10 days **reduced** seizure severity during **withdrawal** from **ethanol**. Acute tolerance to **ethanol**-induced hypothermia was not sensitive to flumazenil **treatment**, but tolerance and **diazepam**-induced cross-tolerance to the ataxic effects of **ethanol** were reversed by a single injection of flumazenil given 2 to 26 h before evaluation of tolerance. At a biochem. level, the ability of benzodiazepine inverse agonists (e.g., Ro 15-4513) to **reduce** the activity of GABA receptor-operated chloride channels may represent a neuronal manifestation of **ethanol dependence**. Flumazenil **treatment** of **ethanol-dependent** mice 14 h before isolation of brain membrane vesicles partially reversed the augmentation of Ro 15-4513 inhibition of muscimol-stimulated 36Cl- uptake in vitro. These results demonstrate that brief occupation of benzodiazepine receptors by an antagonist may reset the cellular mechanisms responsible for the development of **ethanol** tolerance and **dependence**, and support the hypothesis that increased sensitivity to benzodiazepine inverse agonists is involved in the development of **ethanol dependence**.

L17 ANSWER 5 OF 6 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 74141605 EMBASE
DN 1974141605
TI Benzoctamine and oxazepam in the management of alcohol withdrawal states. Comparison by double blind trial.
AU Gillmer R.E.
CS South Africa
SO South African Medical Journal, (1973) 47/47 (2267-2268).
CODEN: SAMJAF
DT Journal
FS 037 Drug Literature Index
032 Psychiatry
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
030 Pharmacology
LA English
AB **Alcoholics** voluntarily undergoing psychotherapy during **alcohol withdrawal** were admitted to a double blind trial comparing the **anxiolytic** and resocializing effects and tolerability of benzoctamine (Tacitin; Ciba) and oxazepam. Thermometer scale reflections of adequacy, aggression, anger, **anxiety**, tension, drive, mood, insomnia, and **craving** for **alcohol** , were recorded and grouped to give a total rating score before **treatment** and at 3 and 4 weeks. Tolerability was assessed from unsolicited remarks.
AB **Alcoholics** voluntarily undergoing psychotherapy during **alcohol withdrawal** were admitted to a double blind trial comparing the **anxiolytic** and resocializing effects and tolerability of benzoctamine (Tacitin; Ciba) and oxazepam. Thermometer scale reflections of adequacy, aggression, anger, **anxiety**, tension, drive, mood, insomnia, and **craving** for **alcohol** , were recorded and grouped to give a total rating score before **treatment** and at 3 and 4 weeks. Tolerability was assessed from unsolicited remarks.

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 6 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 2
AN 1989:38755 TOXCENTER
DN 89265471 PubMed ID: 2657838
TI Buspirone in the treatment of alcoholic patients
AU Bruno F
CS University of Rome, Citta Universitaria, Italy
SO PSYCHOPATHOLOGY, (1989) 22 Suppl 1 49-59.
Journal Code: 8401537. ISSN: 0254-4962.
CY Switzerland
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
(CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
FS MEDLINE
OS MEDLINE 89265471
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
AB Buspirone is a unique **anxiolytic** drug with established efficacy in the **treatment** of **anxiety**. In animals, buspirone has been shown to alter drinking preference from **alcohol** to water. The following study was conducted to evaluate the behavioral effects of buspirone in patients meeting the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (3rd ed.; DSM-III) criteria of **alcohol** abuse. These patients were motivated to **reduce** or stop drinking, though none were abstinent at baseline. Buspirone was compared with placebo in a double-blind, 8-week trial in 50 outpatients with mild to moderate **alcohol** abuse. Patients were assessed at baseline and at end point using the following psychometric and **alcohol** behavior measures: Drinking Behavior Interview (DBI), **Alcohol Craving** Scale, the Hamilton **Anxiety** (HAM-A) Rating Scale, the Hamilton Depression (HAM-D) Rating Scale, and the Physician Questionnaire. Dosage was initiated at 5 mg buspirone 3 times a day (15 mg/day), with a flexible regimen to a maximum of 30 mg/day. The mean daily dose was 20.5 mg buspirone, which is comparable to the **anxiolytic** dose. Efficacy measures were available for 45 patients (24 buspirone, 21 placebo). The **treatment** discontinuation rate was markedly lower ($p = 0.002$) on buspirone; 12 placebo patients and 2 buspirone patients discontinued due to lack of effect ($p = 0.001$). No patients discontinued due to adverse effect. Buspirone **reduced alcohol craving** by 40% ($p = 0.001$), in association with **reduced** HAM-A and HAM-D scores ($p = 0.006$) and improved the physician's assessment of global psychopathology. Buspirone **treatment** was also associated with a 57% decrease in DBI scores; statistical comparison of the DBI data with placebo was precluded by the high discontinuation rate in the placebo group. While these results should be interpreted with caution due to the limited sample size and high placebo discontinuation rate, the findings suggest that further evaluation of buspirone in the management of **alcoholism**, especially abstinent **alcoholics**, is warranted.

L46 ANSWER 252 OF 253 FROSTI COPYRIGHT 2002 LFRA
AN 301390 FROSTI
TI Tetrahydro-**alpha**-**pyrone** derivatives, method for their preparation and perfume and/or flavouring compositions containing them.
IN Kaiser R.
PA Givaudan-Roure (International) SA.
SO European Patent Application
PI EP 513627 A1
DS CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; IT; LI; NL
AI 19920505
PRAI Switzerland 19910515; 19920318
DT Patent
LA German
SL German
AB Flavouring compositions containing tetrahydro-**alpha**-**pyrone** derivatives are described. They can be used to produce, enhance or modify fruit flavours, e.g. mango, passion-fruit, peach and coconut, for use in foods such as yoghurt, confectionery, desserts, teas and soft **drinks**. Only small concentrations are required

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

AN 1999:69159 PROMT
TI **Natural Spirits Non-Alcoholic Malt Beverage** - Herbal Ale MANUFACTURER: Hill Nutritional Products CATEGORY: 209 - Alcohol Beverage Substitutes, Low Alcohol.(Brief Article)
SO Product Alert, (8 Feb 1999) Vol. 29, No. 3.
ISSN: 0740-3801.
PB Marketing Intelligence Service Ltd.
DT Newsletter
LA English
WC 87
TX We have learned that Philadelphia, PA-based Hill Nutritional Products plans to introduce a Non-Alcoholic Malt Beverage to the market. According to ads, Natural Spirits Herbal Ale will contain herbal additives such as Kava that are claimed to have a subtle and pleasurable effect on the psyche. Company sources for the beverage state, "These you can drink to relax, to be social, without the consequences of intoxication." Ads picture the beverage contained in brown glass bottles. For sample retrieval information, please call: Marketing Intelligence Service, Ltd.,
(716) 374-6326.

THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 1999 Marketing Intelligence Service Ltd.

Subscription: $600 per year as of 1/97. Published semimonthly. Contact Marketing Intelligence Service Ltd., 6473 D Route 64, Naples, NY 14512-9726. Phone (716) 374-6326. FAX (716) 374-5217.
CT *PC2082473 Nonalcoholic Malt Beverages
CC *EC336 Product introduction
CO *Hill Nutritional Products
ICL *ADV Advertising, Marketing and Public Relations; BUSN Any type of business
GT *CC1USA United States
FEAT COMPANY
RN 64-17-5 (ALCOHOL)

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

AN 2000:129469 PROMT
TI **Soma Herbal Natural Brew**
MANUFACTURER: Soma CATEGORY: 209 - Alcohol Beverage Substitutes, Low Alcohol.
SO Product Alert, (14 Feb 2000) Vol. 30, No. 3.
ISSN: 0740-3801.
PB Marketing Intelligence Service Ltd.
DT Newsletter
LA English
WC 74
TX Soma Herbal Natural Brew is a "non-alcoholic" beer said to be made with only the classic brewing ingredients of malt, hops, water and yeast, together with "a unique blend of herbs: scullcap, passion flower, St. John's Wort, and kava kava." Promoted as "naturally pure," it offers "a rich full flavor and a unique herbal effect." Soma offers this beverage in glass bottles. For sample retrieval information, please call: Marketing Intelligence Service, Ltd., (716) 374-6326.

THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 2000 Marketing Intelligence Service Ltd.

Subscription: $600.00 per year. Published semimonthly. 6473 D Route 64, Naples, NY 14512-9726.
CT *PC2082473 Nonalcoholic Malt Beverages
CC *EC336 Product introduction
CO *Soma Corp.
ICL *ADV Advertising, Marketing and Public Relations; BUSN Any type of business
NAIC *31212 Breweries
GT *CC1USA United States
FEAT COMPANY
RN 64-17-5 (ALCOHOL)

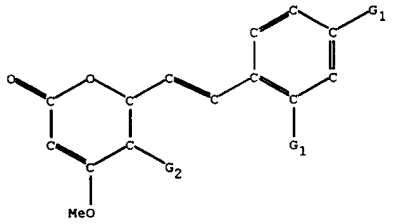
L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

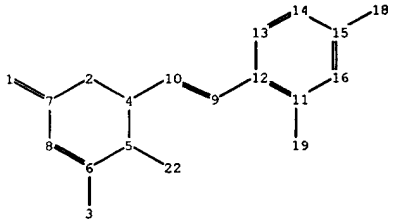
AN 1999:663496 PROMT
TI **South Beach Beverages.(two new drinks** on the **market**)(Brief Article)
SO Drug Store News, (27 Sep 1999) Vol. 21, No. 15, pp. 79.
ISSN: 0191-7587.
PB Lebhar-Friedman, Inc.
DT Newsletter
LA English
WC 61
TX NORWALK, Conn. -- Churning out new items at a furious pace, South Beach Beverages has created SoBe Karma and SoBe Drive. Karma is a tropical fruit blend enhanced with kava kava, valerian root and St. John's Wort to uplift the spirit and reduce tension. Drive is a strawberry/grape juice blend infused with epimedium, Siberian ginseng and muira puama, three passion-inducing herbs.

THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 1999 Lebhar-Friedman, Inc.

Subscription: $95.00 per year. Published monthly. 425 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022.
CT *PC2033400 Canned Fruit Juices
CC *EC336 Product introduction
CO *South Beach Beverage Co.
ICL *BUSN Any type of business; DRUG Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics; RETL Retailing
NAIC *311421 Fruit and Vegetable Canning
GT *CC1USA United States
FEAT COMPANY

STN Structure : 09596362.str





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1 3 9 10 18 19 22
ring nodes :
2 4 5 6 7 8 11 12 13 14 15 16
chain bonds :
1-7 3-6 4-10 5-22 9-10 9-12 11-19 15-18
ring bonds :
2-4 2-7 4-5 5-6 6-8 7-8 11-12 11-16 12-13 13-14 14-15 15-16
exact/norm bonds :
1-7 2-4 2-7 4-5 5-6 5-22 6-8 7-8 11-19 15-18
exact bonds :
3-6 4-10 9-10 9-12
normalized bonds :
11-12 11-16 12-13 13-14 14-15 15-16

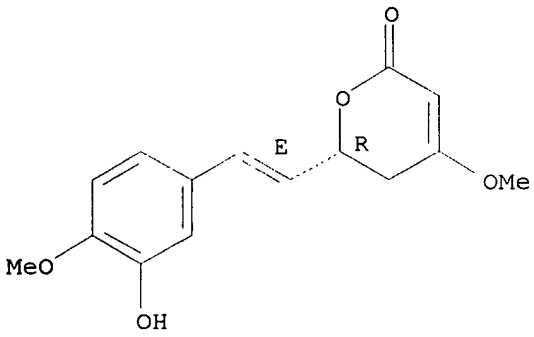
G1:MeO,H,OH

G2:OH,H

Match level :
1:CLASS 2:Atom 3:CLASS 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:CLASS
10:CLASS 11:Atom 12:Atom 13:Atom 14:Atom 15:Atom 16:Atom 18:CLASS
19:CLASS 22:CLASS

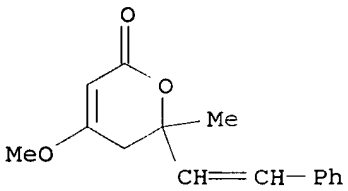
L7 ANSWER 1 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 324077-51-2 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one,
5,6-dihydro-6-[(1E)-2-(3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)ethenyl]-
4-methoxy-, (6R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C15 H16 O5
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

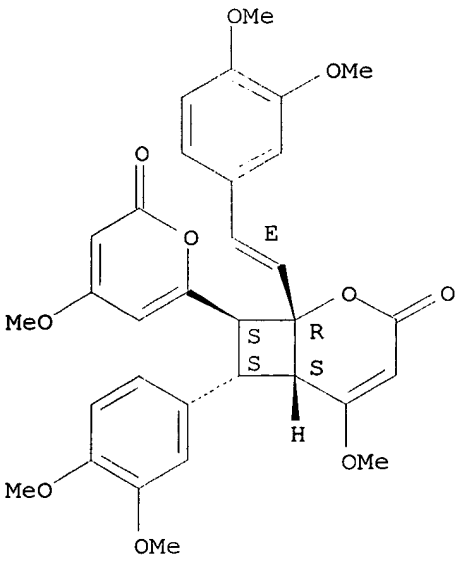
L7 ANSWER 2 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 299464-09-8 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-methyl-6-(2-phenylethenyl)- (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C15 H16 O3
SR Chemical Library
LC STN Files: CHEMCATS



L7 ANSWER 3 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 194160-42-4 REGISTRY
CN 2-Oxabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-4-en-3-one, 7-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-[2-(3,4-
dimethoxyphenyl)ethenyl]-5-methoxy-8-(4-methoxy-2-oxo-2H-pyran-6-yl)-,
[1.alpha.(E),6.alpha.,7.beta.,8.alpha.]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C32 H32 O10

SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

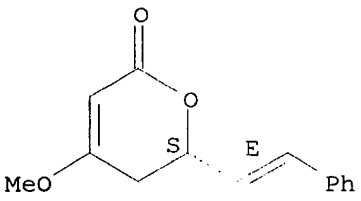
Relative stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 188643-55-2 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-[(1E)-2-phenylethenyl]-, (6S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, [S-(E)]-
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C14 H14 O3
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXLIT

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.

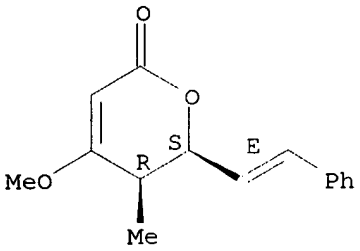


2 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 153934-16-8 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-5-methyl-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, [5.alpha.,6.alpha.(E)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-5-methyl-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-,

[5.alpha.,6.alpha.(E)]-(.+-.)-
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C15 H16 O3
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

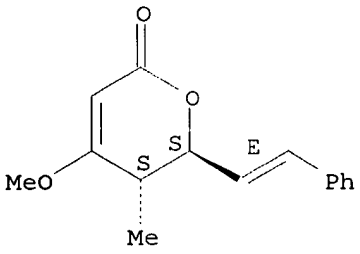
Relative stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 153934-09-9 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-5-methyl-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-,
[5.alpha.,6.beta.(E)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-5-methyl-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-,
[5.alpha.,6.beta.(E)]-(.+-.)-
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C15 H16 O3
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

Relative stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 132605-60-8 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-
(9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C14 H14 O4
SR CA
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS, TOXLIT
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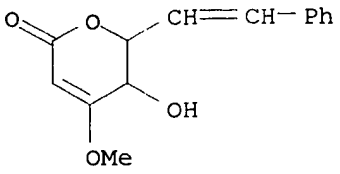
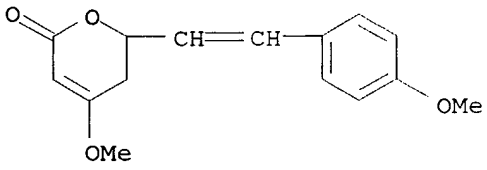


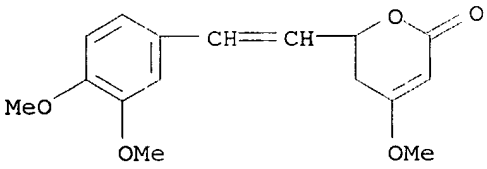
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 130464-78-7 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-[2-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethenyl]-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
MF C15 H16 O4
SR CA
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

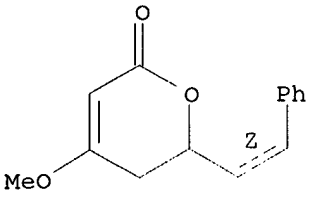
L7 ANSWER 9 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 93006-95-2 REGISTRY
CN 2,6-Heptadienoic acid, 7-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-5-hydroxy-3-methoxy-,
.delta.-lactone (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C16 H18 O5
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CAOLD
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 86851-85-6 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, (Z)- (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, (Z)-(.+-.)-
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C14 H14 O3
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

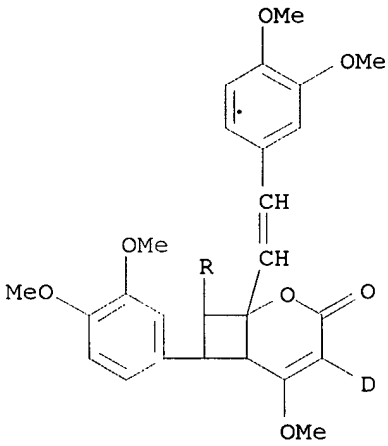
Double bond geometry as shown.



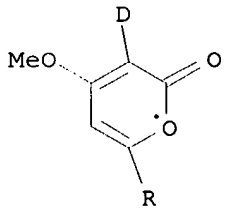
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 82199-94-8 REGISTRY
CN 2-Oxabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-4-en-3-one-4-d, 7-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-[2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethenyl]-5-methoxy-8-(4-methoxy-2-oxo-2H-pyran-6-yl-3-d)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
MF C32 H30 D2 O10
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

PAGE 1-A



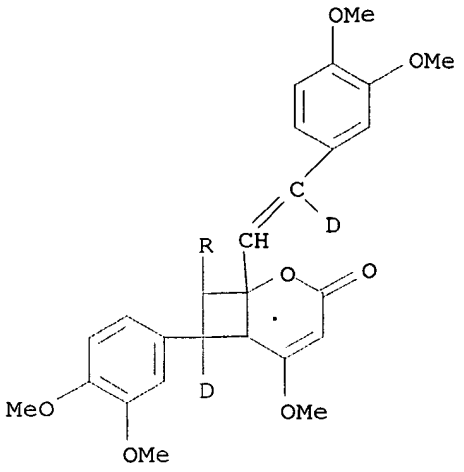
PAGE 2-A



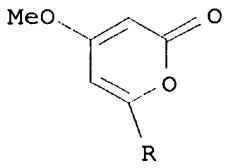
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 82194-32-9 REGISTRY
CN 2-Oxabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-4-en-3-one-7-d, 7-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-[2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethenyl-2-d]-5-methoxy-8-(4-methoxy-2-oxo-2H-pyran-6-yl)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
MF C32 H30 D2 O10
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

PAGE 1-A

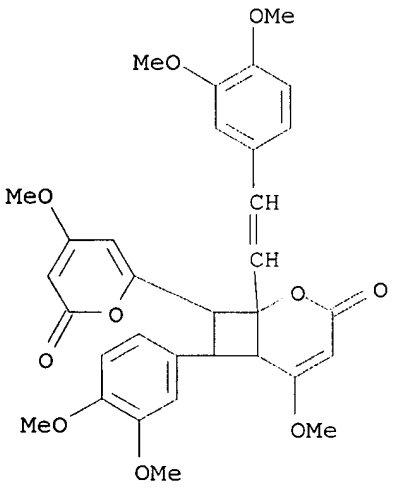


PAGE 2-A



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

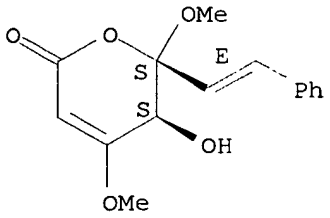
L7 ANSWER 13 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 82194-31-8 REGISTRY
CN 2-Oxabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-4-en-3-one, 7-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-[2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethenyl]-5-methoxy-8-(4-methoxy-2-oxo-2H-pyran-6-yl)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C32 H32 O10
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 81422-33-5 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-5-hydroxy-4,6-dimethoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, [5S-[5.alpha.,6.beta.,6(E)]]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C15 H16 O5
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

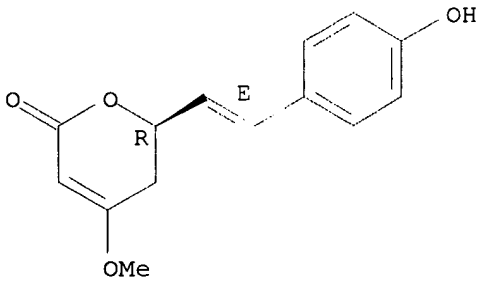
Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 70950-74-2 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-6-[(1E)-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethenyl]-4-methoxy-, (6R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-6-[2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethenyl]-4-methoxy-, [R-(E)]-
OTHER NAMES:
CN p-Hydroxykawain
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C14 H14 O4
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXLIT

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.

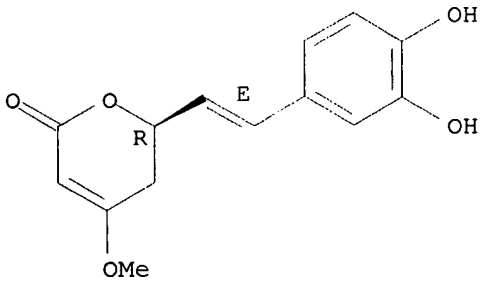


2 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 16 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 70950-70-8 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 6-[2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)ethenyl]-5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-, [R-(E)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN m,p-Dihydroxykawain

FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C14 H14 O5
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXLIT

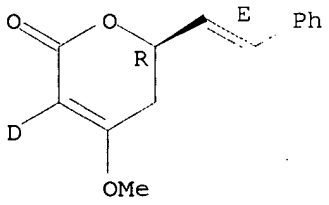
Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

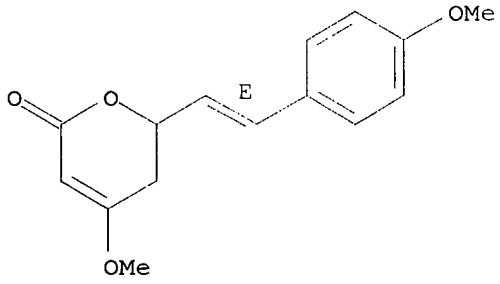
L7 ANSWER 17 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 69707-34-2 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one-3-d, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, [R-(E)]-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C14 H13 D O3

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



L7 ANSWER 18 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 62445-12-9 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-[2-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethenyl]-, (E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C15 H16 O4
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

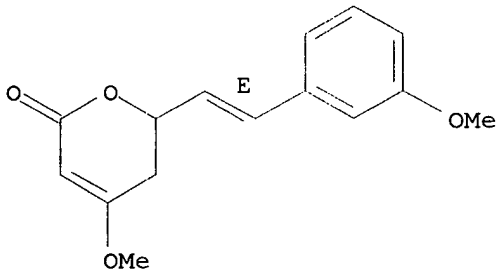
Double bond geometry as shown.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 19 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 62378-74-9 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-[2-(3-methoxyphenyl)ethenyl]-, (E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C15 H16 O4
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

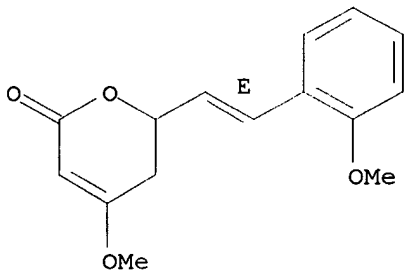
Double bond geometry as shown.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 20 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 62378-73-8 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-[2-(2-methoxyphenyl)ethenyl]-, (E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C15 H16 O4
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Double bond geometry as shown.

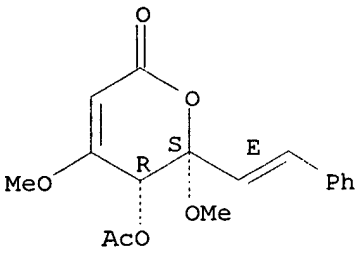


1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 21 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 60102-66-1 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5-(acetyloxy)-5,6-dihydro-4,6-dimethoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, [5.alpha.,6.alpha.,6(E)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5-(acetyloxy)-5,6-dihydro-4,6-dimethoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, [5.alpha.,6.alpha.,6(E)]-(.+-.)-
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C17 H18 O6
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

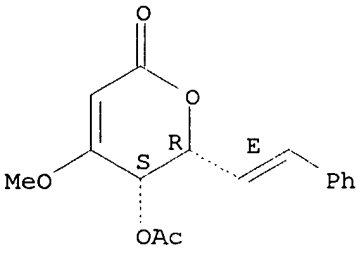
Relative stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 22 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 60037-37-8 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5-(acetyloxy)-5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, [5.alpha.,6.alpha.(E)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5-(acetyloxy)-5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, [5.alpha.,6.alpha.(E)]-(.+-.)-
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C16 H16 O5
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

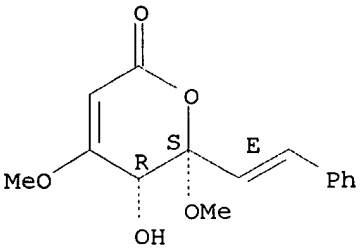
Relative stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 23 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 60037-35-6 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-5-hydroxy-4,6-dimethoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, [5.alpha.,6.alpha.,6(E)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-5-hydroxy-4,6-dimethoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, [5.alpha.,6.alpha.,6(E)]-(.+-.)-
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C15 H16 O5
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

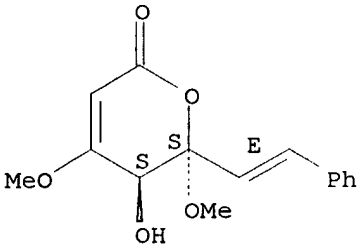
Relative stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 24 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 60037-34-5 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-5-hydroxy-4,6-dimethoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, [5.alpha.,6.beta.,6(E)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-5-hydroxy-4,6-dimethoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, [5.alpha.,6.beta.,6(E)]-(.+-.)-
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C15 H16 O5
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

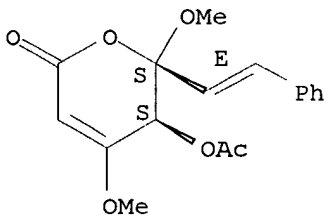
Relative stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

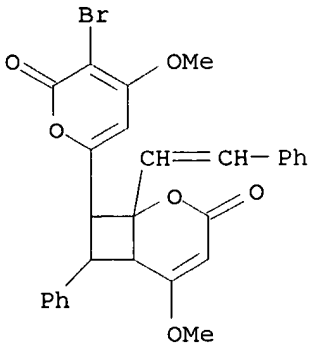
L7 ANSWER 25 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 60037-33-4 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5-(acetyloxy)-5,6-dihydro-4,6-dimethoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, [5S-[5.alpha.,6.beta.,6(E)]]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C17 H18 O6
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS, IPA, TOXLINE
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



3 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

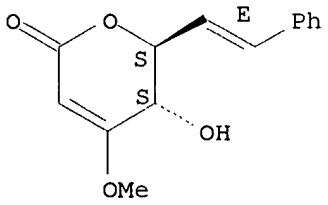
L7 ANSWER 26 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 58613-61-9 REGISTRY
CN 2-Oxabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-4-en-3-one, 8-(3-bromo-4-methoxy-2-oxo-2H-pyran-6-yl)-5-methoxy-7-phenyl-1-(2-phenylethenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C28 H23 Br O6
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 27 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 52247-80-0 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, [5S-[5.alpha.,6.beta.(E)]]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C14 H14 O4
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS, SPECINFO
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

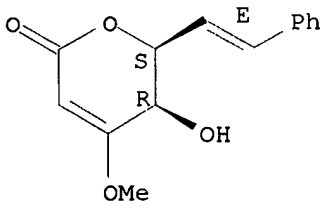
Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 28 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 52247-79-7 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, [5R-[5.alpha.,6.alpha.(E)]]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C14 H14 O4
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS, SPECINFO
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

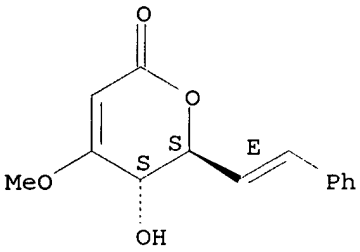
Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



2 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 29 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 41077-27-4 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, [5.alpha.,6.beta.(E)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, [5.alpha.,6.beta.(E)]-(.+-.)-
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C14 H14 O4
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

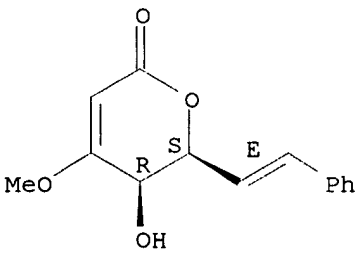
Relative stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.

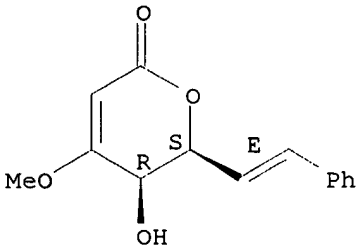


3 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 30 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 41077-26-3 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, [5.alpha.,6.alpha.(E)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, [5.alpha.,6.alpha.(E)]-(.+-.)-
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C14 H14 O4
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

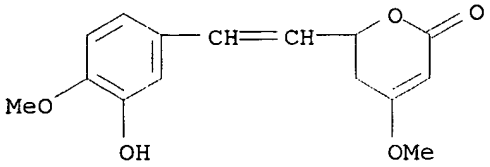
Relative stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.





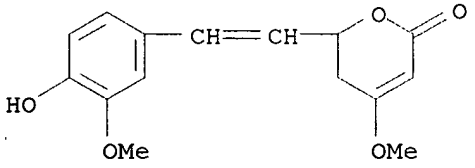
4 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
4 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 31 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 38146-65-5 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-6-[2-(3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)ethenyl]-4-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 11-Hydroxy-12-methoxykawain
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C15 H16 O5
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

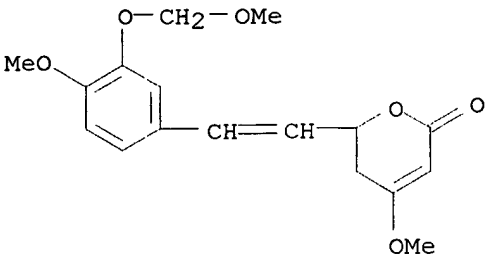
L7 ANSWER 32 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 38146-64-4 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-6-[2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)ethenyl]-4-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 12-Hydroxy-11-methoxykawain
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C15 H16 O5
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 33 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 38146-63-3 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-[2-[4-methoxy-3-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]ethenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:

CN 12-Methoxy-11-methoxymethoxykawain
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C17 H20 O6
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

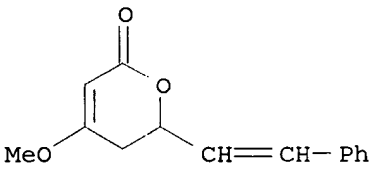


1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 34 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 30969-68-7 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, dihydro deriv.
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
MF C14 H16 O3
CI IDS

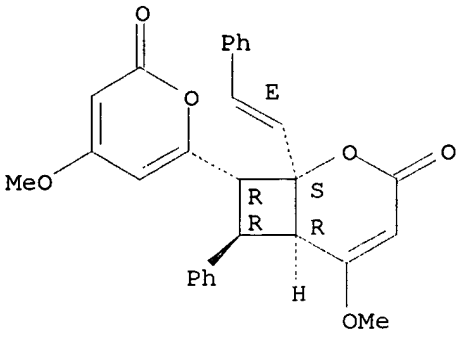
CM 1

CRN 1635-33-2
CMF C14 H14 O3



L7 ANSWER 35 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 23768-65-2 REGISTRY
CN 2-Oxabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-4-en-3-one, 5-methoxy-8-(4-methoxy-2-oxo-2H-pyran-6-yl)-7-phenyl-1-[(1E)-2-phenylethenyl]-, (1R,6S,7S,8S)-rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2-Oxabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-4-en-3-one, 5-methoxy-8-(4-methoxy-2-oxo-2H-pyran-6-yl)-7-phenyl-1-styryl- (8CI)
CN 2-Oxabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-4-en-3-one, 5-methoxy-8-(4-methoxy-2-oxo-2H-pyran-6-yl)-7-phenyl-1-(2-phenylethenyl)-, [1.alpha.(E),6.alpha.,7.beta.,8.alpha.]-
OTHER NAMES:
CN Anibadimer A
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 86851-84-5
MF C28 H24 O6
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS, NAPRALERT
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

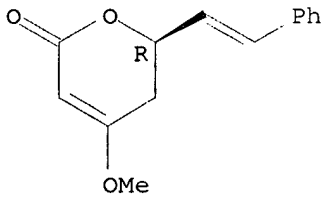
Relative stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.
Currently available stereo shown.



8 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
8 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 36 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 19902-88-6 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, (R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-styryl-, (R)- (8CI)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C14 H14 O3
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS, TOXLIT
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry unknown.



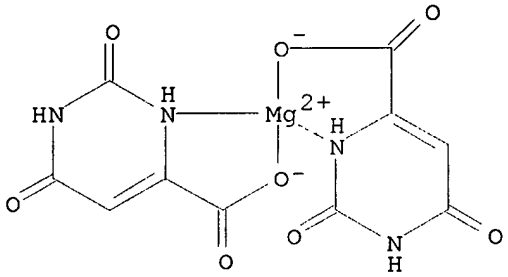
3 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 37 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 8074-25-7 REGISTRY
CN Magnesium, bis(1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-2,6-dioxo-4-pyrimidinecarboxylato-N3,O4)-, (T-4)-, mixt. with 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-2H-pyran-2-one (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, mixt. contg. (9CI)
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, (.+-.)-, mixt. contg.
CN 4-Pyrimidinecarboxylic acid, 1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-2,6-dioxo-, magnesium complex

CN Magnesium,
bis(1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-2,6-dioxo-4-pyrimidinecarboxylato-N3,O4)-
, (T-4)-, mixt. with (.+-.)-5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-2H-
pyran-2-one
OTHER NAMES:
CN Kavaform
MF C14 H14 O3 . C10 H6 Mg N4 O8
CI MXS
LC STN Files: BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, MEDLINE, RTECS*, TOXLINE, TOXLIT
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

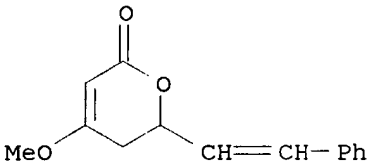
CM 1

CRN 34717-03-8
CMF C10 H6 Mg N4 O8
CCI CCS



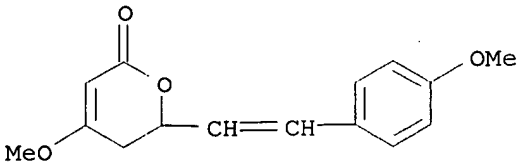
CM 2

CRN 1635-33-2
CMF C14 H14 O3



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

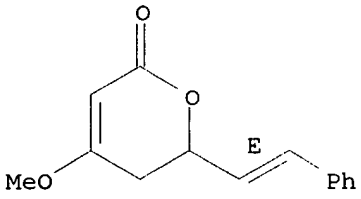
L7 ANSWER 38 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 3328-60-7 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-[2-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethenyl]-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2,6-Heptadienoic acid, 5-hydroxy-3-methoxy-7-(p-methoxyphenyl)-,
.delta.-lactone (7CI)
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(p-methoxystyryl)- (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 5,6-Dihydroyangonin
FS 3D CONCORD
DR 3155-49-5
MF C15 H16 O4
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, TOXLIT
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)



6 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
6 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

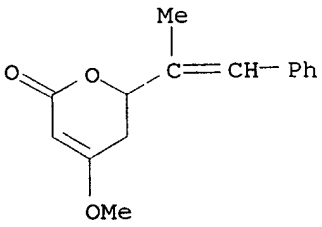
L7 ANSWER 39 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 3155-48-4 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-[(1E)-2-phenylethenyl]- (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, (E)-(.+-.)-
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-styryl-, (.+-.)- (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (.+-.)-Kawain
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, (E)-
CN dl-Kavain
CN DL-Kawain
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 20735-28-8
MF C14 H14 O3
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CSCHEM, MRCK*, TOXLINE, TOXLIT
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Double bond geometry as shown.



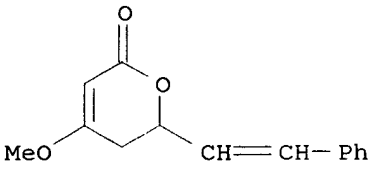
16 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
16 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L7 ANSWER 40 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 2049-34-5 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(1-methyl-2-phenylethenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2,6-Heptadienoic acid, 5-hydroxy-3-methoxy-6-methyl-7-phenyl-, .delta.-lactone (7CI, 8CI)
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C15 H16 O3
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L7 ANSWER 41 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 1635-33-2 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2,6-Heptadienoic acid, 5-hydroxy-3-methoxy-7-phenyl-, .delta.-lactone (7CI)
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-styryl- (8CI)
FS 3D CONCORD
DR 40610-16-0
MF C14 H14 O3
CI COM
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MEDLINE, TOXLINE, TOXLIT
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

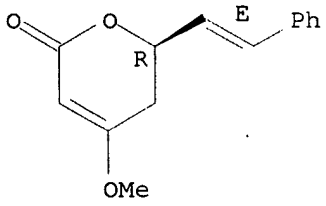


13 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
13 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
11 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L7 ANSWER 42 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 500-64-1 REGISTRY
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-[(1E)-2-phenylethenyl]-, (6R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, [R-(E)]-
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-styryl-, (R)- (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (+)-Kavain
CN d-Kawain
CN Gonosan
CN Kavain
CN Kawain
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 21282-41-7
MF C14 H14 O3
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MRCK*, NAPRALERT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



97 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
97 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
4 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

AN 1999:812815 PROMT
TI DRUG STORE NEWS' GUIDE TO THE 20 MOST POPULAR HERBS.
SO Drug Store News, (2 Mar 1998) Vol. 20, No. 4, pp. 177.
ISSN: 0191-7587.
PB Lebhar-Friedman, Inc.
DT Newsletter
LA English
WC 1337
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB DRUG STORE NEWS' GUIDE
THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 1998 Lebhar-Friedman, Inc.

Subscription: $95.00 per year. Published biweekly. 425 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022.

L53 ANSWER 77 OF 140 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1999-25844 DRUGU P T S
TI **Kava**: Piper methysticum.
AU Pepping J
LO Honolulu, Hawaii, USA
SO Am.J.Health Syst.Pharm. (56, No. 10, 957-60, 1999) 27 Ref.
CODEN: ASHPEK ISSN: 1079-2082
AV AJHP 7272 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20814 U.S.A. (e-mail: ajhp@ashp.org).
LA English
DT Journal
FA AB; LA; CT
FS Literature
AB The medicinal herb **kava** (Piper methysticum) is reviewed with reference to its uses, pharmacology, clinical studies, dosage, adverse effects, drug interactions, cautions and contraindications. **Kava** appears to offer an effective alternative to conventional anxiolytics and
although it may be safer than traditional agents, it should be used with caution as it may affect motor function and it can lead to psychological dependence during long-term use.

L53 ANSWER 52 OF 140 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

AN 1999:663496 PROMT
TI South Beach Beverages.(two new drinks on the market)(Brief Article)
SO Drug Store News, (27 Sep 1999) Vol. 21, No. 15, pp. 79.
ISSN: 0191-7587.
PB Lebhar-Friedman, Inc.
DT Newsletter
LA English
WC 61
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB NORWALK, Conn. -- Churning out new items at a furious pace, South Beach Beverages has created SoBe Karma and SoBe Drive. Karma is a tropical fruit blend enhanced with **kava kava**, valerian root and St. John's Wort to uplift the **spirit** and reduce tension. Drive is a strawberry/grape juice blend infused with epimedium, Siberian ginseng and muira puama, three passion-inducing herbs.
THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 1999 Lebhar-Friedman, Inc.

L53 ANSWER 20 OF 140 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

AN 2000:129469 PROMT
TI Soma Herbal Natural Brew MANUFACTURER: Soma CATEGORY: 209 - Alcohol Beverage Substitutes, Low Alcohol.
SO Product Alert, (14 Feb 2000) Vol. 30, No. 3.
ISSN: 0740-3801.
PB Marketing Intelligence Service Ltd.
DT Newsletter
LA English
WC 74
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB Soma Herbal Natural Brew is a "non-alcoholic" **beer** said to be made with only the classic brewing ingredients of malt, hops, water and yeast, together with "a unique blend of herbs: scullcap, passion flower, St. John's Wort, and **kava kava**." Promoted as "naturally pure," it offers "a rich full flavor and a unique herbal effect." Soma offers this beverage in glass bottles. For sample retrieval information, please call: Marketing Intelligence Service, Ltd., (716) 374-6326.
THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 2000 Marketing Intelligence Service Ltd.

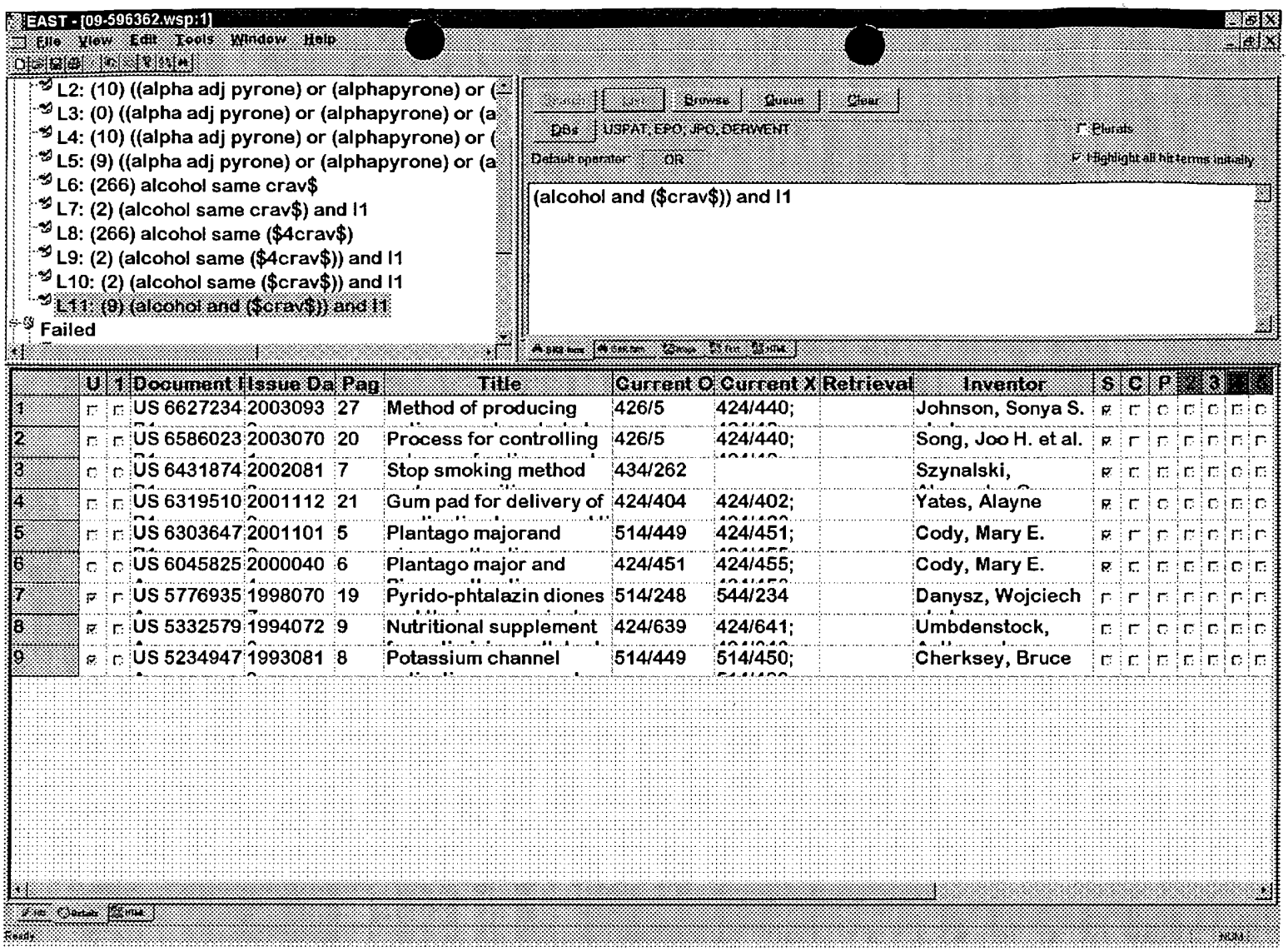
Subscription: $600.00 per year. Published semimonthly. 6473 D Route 64, Naples, NY 14512-9726.

AN 1999:87650 PROMT
TI NA way Hill looks at it, herbs blend beautifully.(Hill Nutritional Products' nonalcoholic Herbal Ale)
AU Bunz, Fred
SO Beverage World Periscope Edition, (30 Nov 1998) Vol. 117, No. 1669, pp. 3(1).
ISSN: 1064-8909.
PB Keller International Publishing Corp.
DT Newsletter
LA English
WC 356
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB Is Joe Six-Pack ready to get mellow? Hill Nutritional Products is hoping to lure **beer** drinkers to an alcohol-free brew that gives a little spark of its own. The Philadelphia-based company calls its creation Herbal Ale, pending regulators' approval of the A-word.
THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 1998 Keller International Publishing Corporation

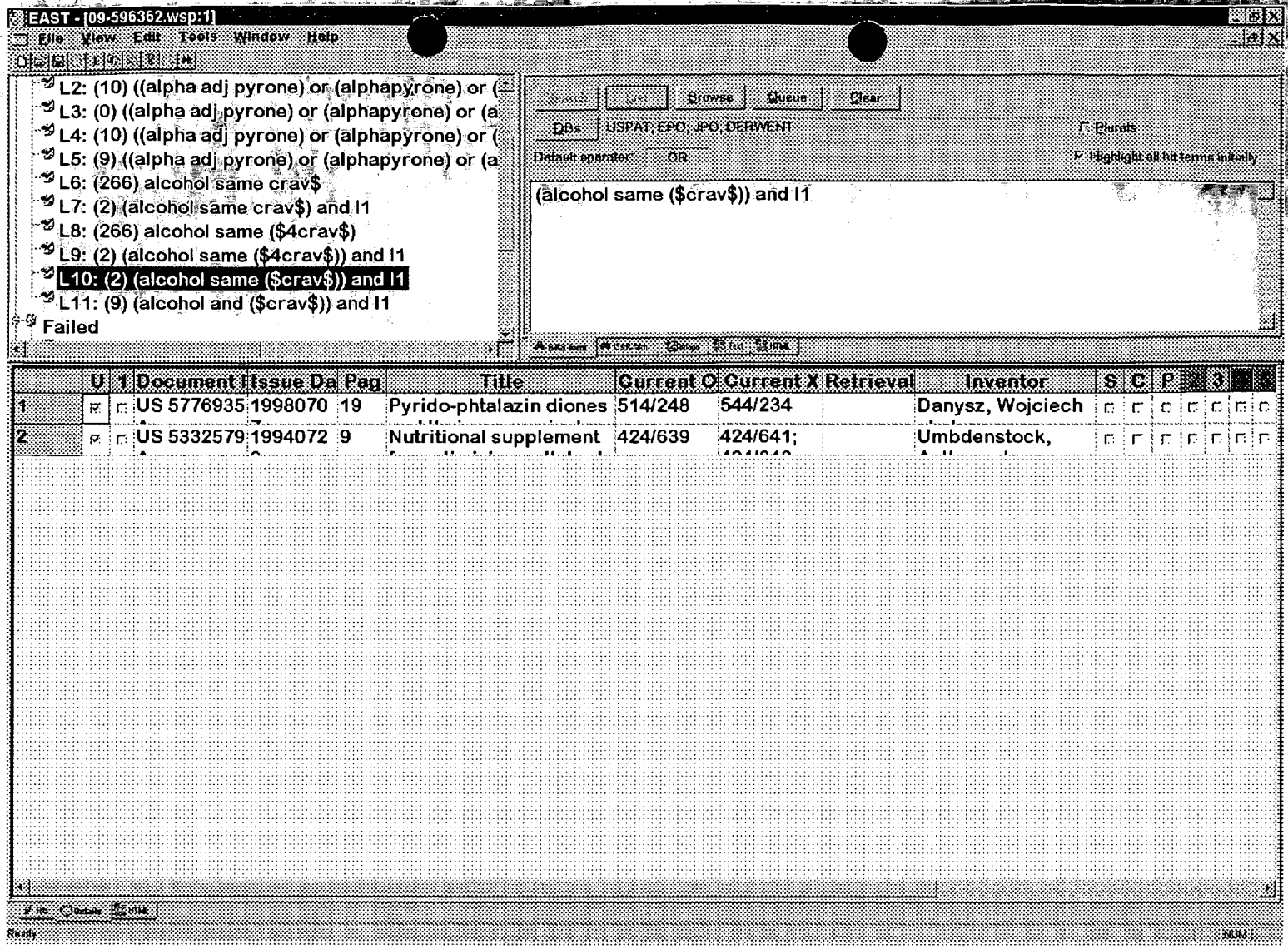
L53 ANSWER 63 OF 140 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

AN 1999:69159 PROMT
TI Natural **Spirits** Non-Alcoholic Malt Beverage - Herbal Ale
MANUFACTURER: Hill Nutritional Products CATEGORY: 209 - Alcohol Beverage Substitutes, Low Alcohol.(Brief Article)
SO Product Alert, (8 Feb 1999) Vol. 29, No. 3.
ISSN: 0740-3801.
PB Marketing Intelligence Service Ltd.
DT Newsletter
LA English
WC 87
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB We have learned that Philadelphia, PA-based Hill Nutritional Products plans to introduce a Non-Alcoholic Malt Beverage to the market. According to ads, Natural **Spirits** Herbal Ale will contain herbal additives such as **Kava** that are claimed to have a subtle and pleasurable effect on the psyche. Company sources for the beverage state, "These you can drink to relax, to be social, without the consequences of intoxication." Ads picture the beverage contained in brown glass bottles. For sample retrieval information, please call: Marketing Intelligence Service, Ltd., (716) 374-6326.
THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 1999 Marketing Intelligence Service Ltd.

Subscription: $600 per year as of 1/97. Published semimonthly. Contact Marketing Intelligence Service Ltd., 6473 D Route 64, Naples, NY 14512-9726. Phone (716) 374-6326. FAX (716) 374-5217.



	U	1	Document I	Issue Da	Pag	Title	Current O	Current X	Retrieval	Inventor	S	C	P	2	3	4
1	☐	☐	US 6627234	2003093	27	Method of producing	426/5	424/440;		Johnson, Sonya S.	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2	☐	☐	US 6586023	2003070	20	Process for controlling	426/5	424/440;		Song, Joo H. et al.	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3	☐	☐	US 6431874	2002081	7	Stop smoking method	434/262			Szynalski,	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
4	☐	☐	US 6319510	2001112	21	Gum pad for delivery of	424/404	424/402;		Yates, Alayne	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
5	☐	☐	US 6303647	2001101	5	Plantago majorand	514/449	424/451;		Cody, Mary E.	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
6	☐	☐	US 6045825	2000040	6	Plantago major and	424/451	424/455;		Cody, Mary E.	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7	☑	☐	US 5776935	1998070	19	Pyrido-phtalazin diones	514/248	544/234		Danysz, Wojciech	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
8	☑	☐	US 5332579	1994072	9	Nutritional supplement	424/639	424/641;		Umbdenstock,	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
9	☑	☐	US 5234947	1993081	8	Potassium channel	514/449	514/450;		Cherksey, Bruce	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐


EAST - [09-596362.wsp:1]
File View Edit Tools Window Help
L2: (10) ((alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or (
L3: (0) ((alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or (a
L4: (10) ((alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or (
L5: (9) ((alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or (a
L6: (266) alcohol same crav$
L7: (2) (alcohol same crav$) and l1
L8: (266) alcohol same ($4crav$)
L9: (2) (alcohol same ($4crav$)) and l1
L10: (2) (alcohol same ($crav$)) and l1
L11: (9) (alcohol and ($crav$)) and l1
Failed
Search
Clear
Browse
Queue
DBs
USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT
Plurals
Default operator:
OR
Highlight all hit terms initially
(alcohol same ($crav$)) and l1
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Issue Da
Pag
Title
Current O
Current X
Retrieval
Inventor
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3
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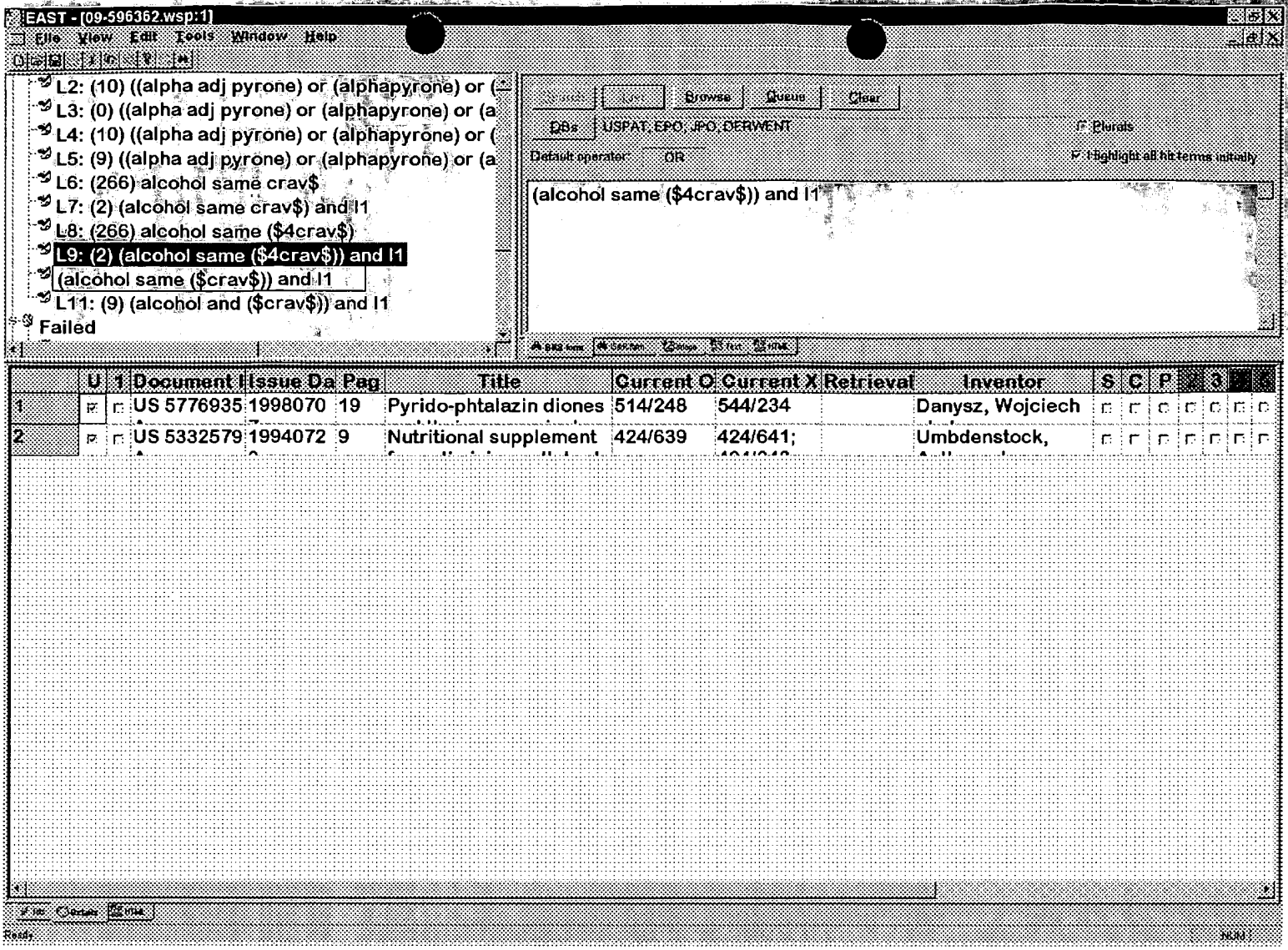
US 5776935
1998070
19
Pyrido-phtalazin diones
514/248
544/234
Danysz, Wojciech
2
US 5332579
1994072
9
Nutritional supplement
424/639
424/641;
Umbdenstock,
Ready
NUM


EAST - [09-596362.wsp:1]
File View Edit Tools Window Help
L2: (10) ((alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or (
L3: (0) ((alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or (a
L4: (10) ((alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or (
L5: (9) ((alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or (a
L6: (266) alcohol same crav$
L7: (2) (alcohol same crav$) and l1
L8: (266) alcohol same ($4crav$)
L9: (2) (alcohol same ($4crav$)) and l1
(alcohol same ($crav$)) and l1
L11: (9) (alcohol and ($crav$)) and l1
Failed
Browse
Queue
Clear
DBs
USPAT, EPO, JPO, DERWENT
Plurals
Default operator:
OR
Highlight all hit terms initially
(alcohol same ($4crav$)) and l1
U
1
Document I
Issue Da
Pag
Title
Current O
Current X
Retrieval
Inventor
S
C
P
2
3
1
US 5776935
1998070
19
Pyrido-phtalazin diones
514/248
544/234
Danysz, Wojciech
2
US 5332579
1994072
9
Nutritional supplement
424/639
424/641;
Umbdenstock,
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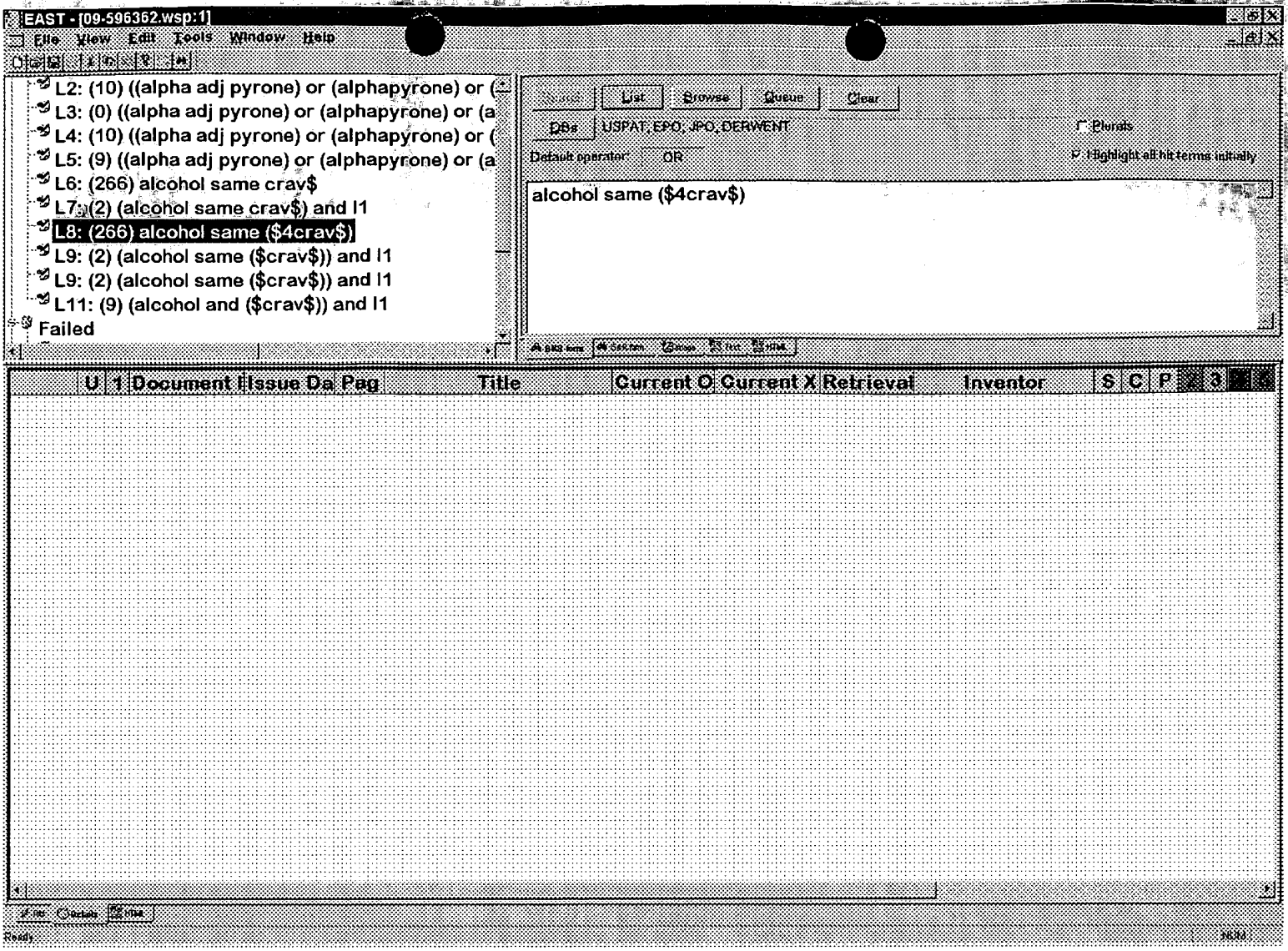
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L7: (2) (alcohol same crav$) and l1
L8: (266) alcohol same ($4crav$)
L9: (2) (alcohol same ($crav$)) and l1
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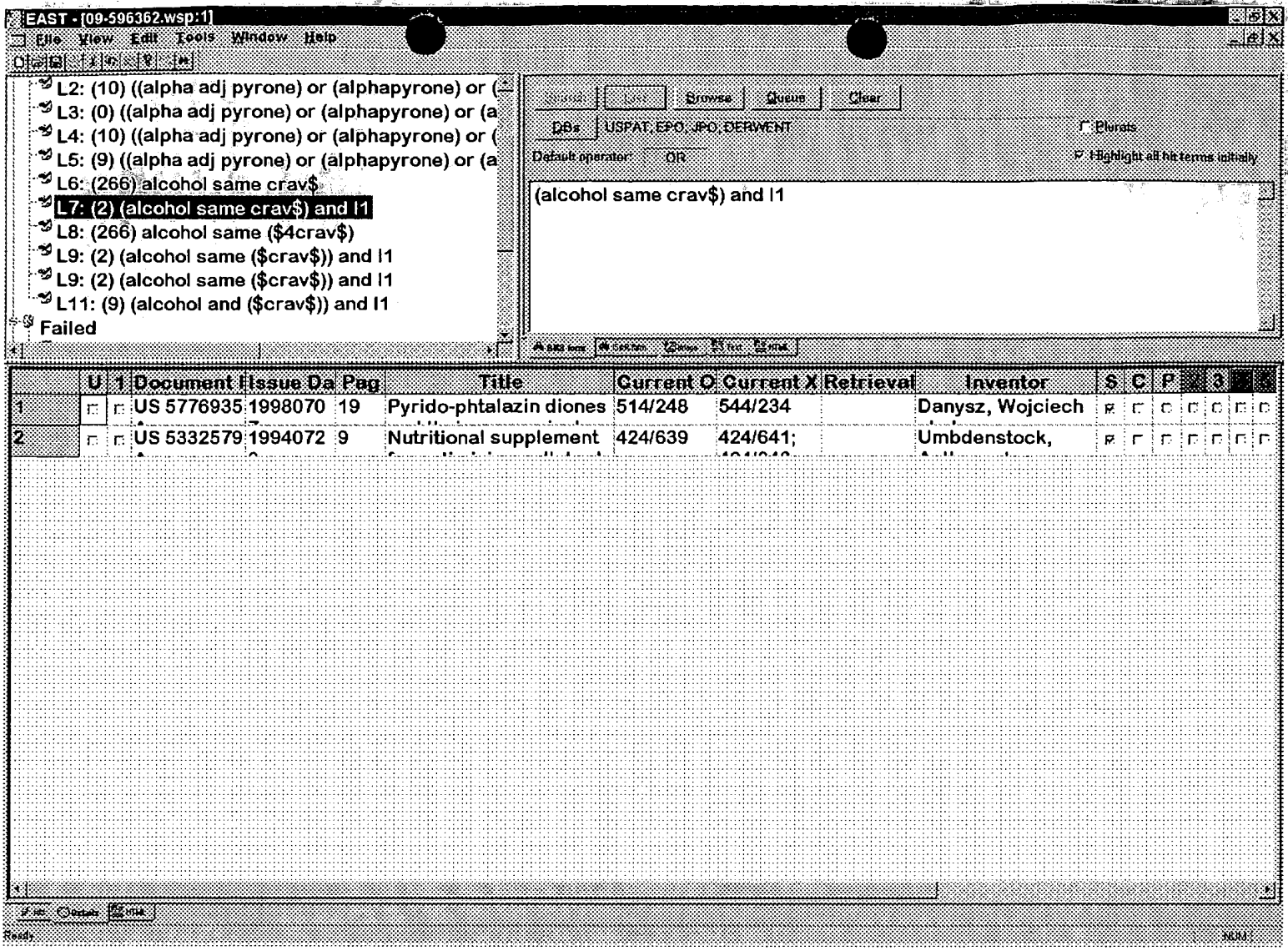
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Pyrido-phtalazin diones
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544/234
Danysz, Wojciech
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Nutritional supplement
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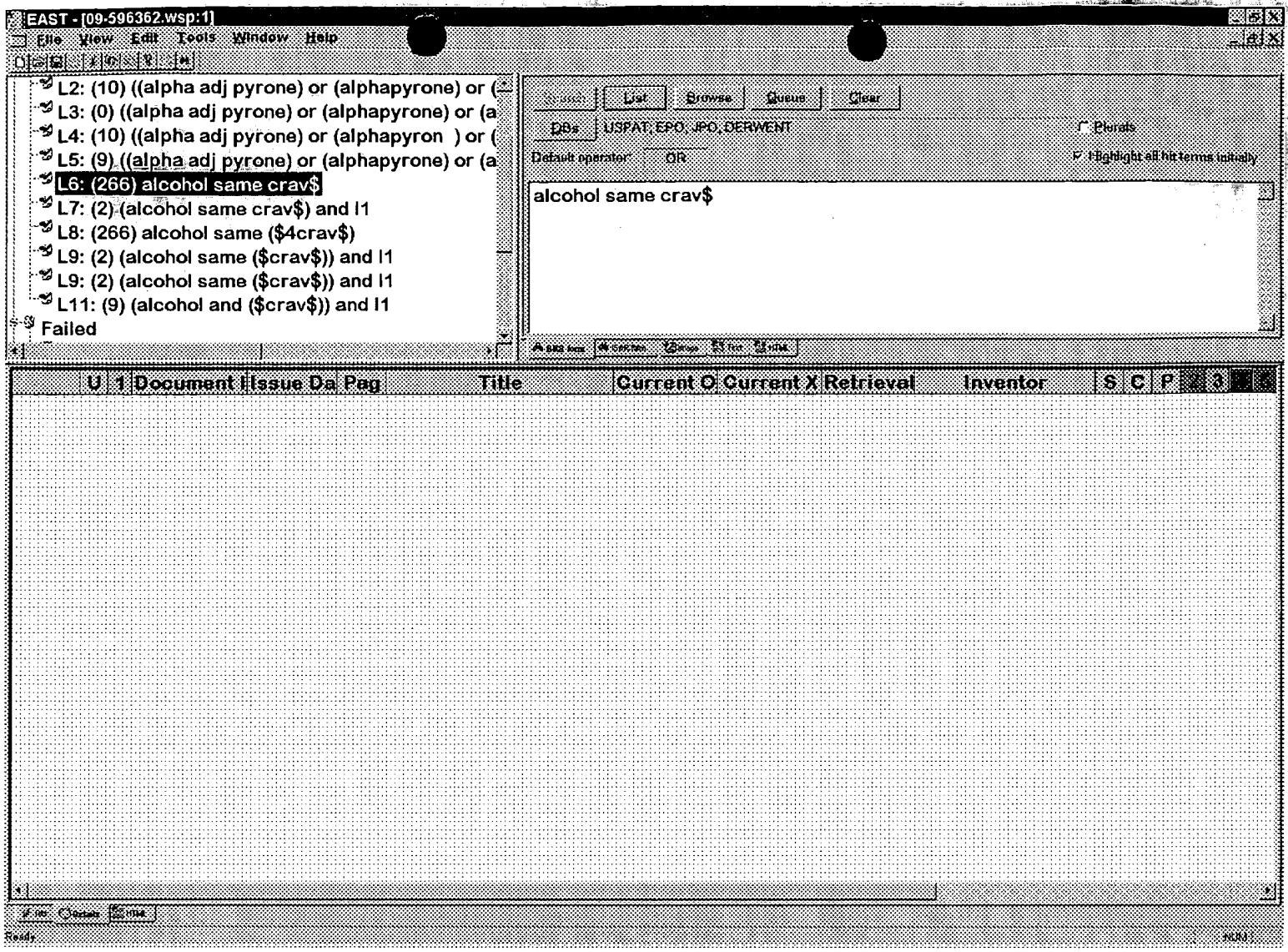
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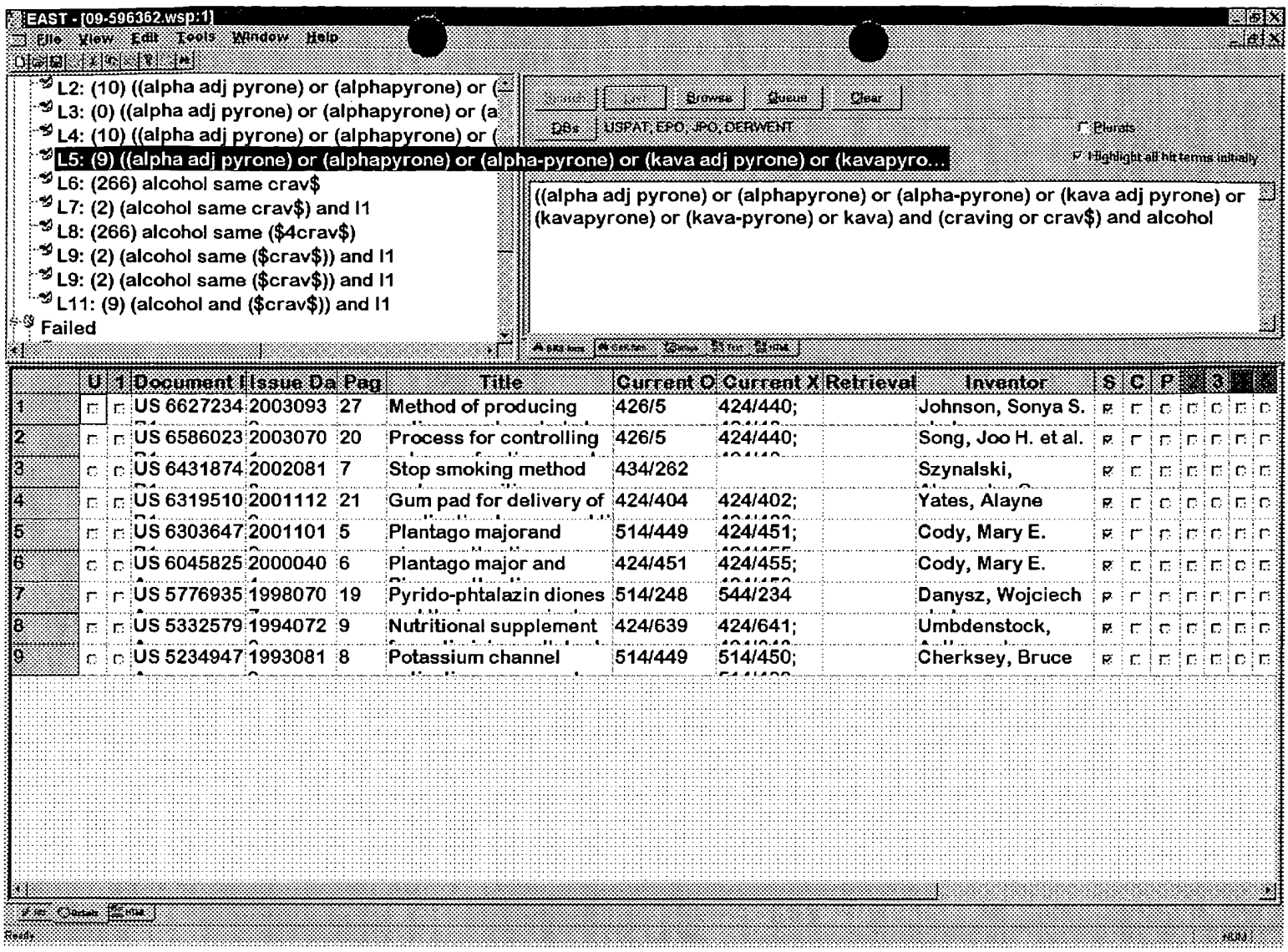

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2	☐	☐	US 6586023	2003070	20	Process for controlling	426/5	424/440;		Song, Joo H. et al.	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3	☐	☐	US 6431874	2002081	7	Stop smoking method	434/262			Szynalski,	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
4	☐	☐	US 6319510	2001112	21	Gum pad for delivery of	424/404	424/402;		Yates, Alayne	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
5	☐	☐	US 6303647	2001101	5	Plantago majorand	514/449	424/451;		Cody, Mary E.	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
6	☐	☐	US 6045825	2000040	6	Plantago major and	424/451	424/455;		Cody, Mary E.	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7	☐	☐	US 5776935	1998070	19	Pyrido-phtalazin diones	514/248	544/234		Danysz, Wojciech	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
8	☐	☐	US 5332579	1994072	9	Nutritional supplement	424/639	424/641;		Umbdenstock,	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
9	☐	☐	US 5234947	1993081	8	Potassium channel	514/449	514/450;		Cherksey, Bruce	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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L6: (266) alcohol same crav$
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L8: (266) alcohol same ($4crav$)
L9: (2) (alcohol same ($crav$)) and l1
L9: (2) (alcohol same ($crav$)) and l1
L11: (9) (alcohol and ($crav$)) and l1
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	U	1	Document I	Issue Da	Pag	Title	Current O	Current X	Retrieval	Inventor	S	C	P	3
1			US 6627234	2003093	27	Method of producing	426/5	424/440;		Johnson, Sonya S.				
2			US 6586023	2003070	20	Process for controlling	426/5	424/440;		Song, Joo H. et al.				
3			US 6431874	2002081	7	Stop smoking method	434/262			Szynalski,				
4			US 6319510	2001112	21	Gum pad for delivery of	424/404	424/402;		Yates, Alayne				
5			US 6303647	2001101	5	Plantago majorand	514/449	424/451;		Cody, Mary E.				
6			US 6174542	2001011	5	Dietary supplements	424/439	424/451;		Hinton, Deborah A.				
7			US 6045825	2000040	6	Plantago major and	424/451	424/455;		Cody, Mary E.				
8			US 5776935	1998070	19	Pyrido-phtalazin diones	514/248	544/234		Danysz, Wojciech				
9			US 5332579	1994072	9	Nutritional supplement	424/639	424/641;		Umbdenstock,				
10			US 5234947	1993081	8	Potassium channel	514/449	514/450;		Cherksey, Bruce				

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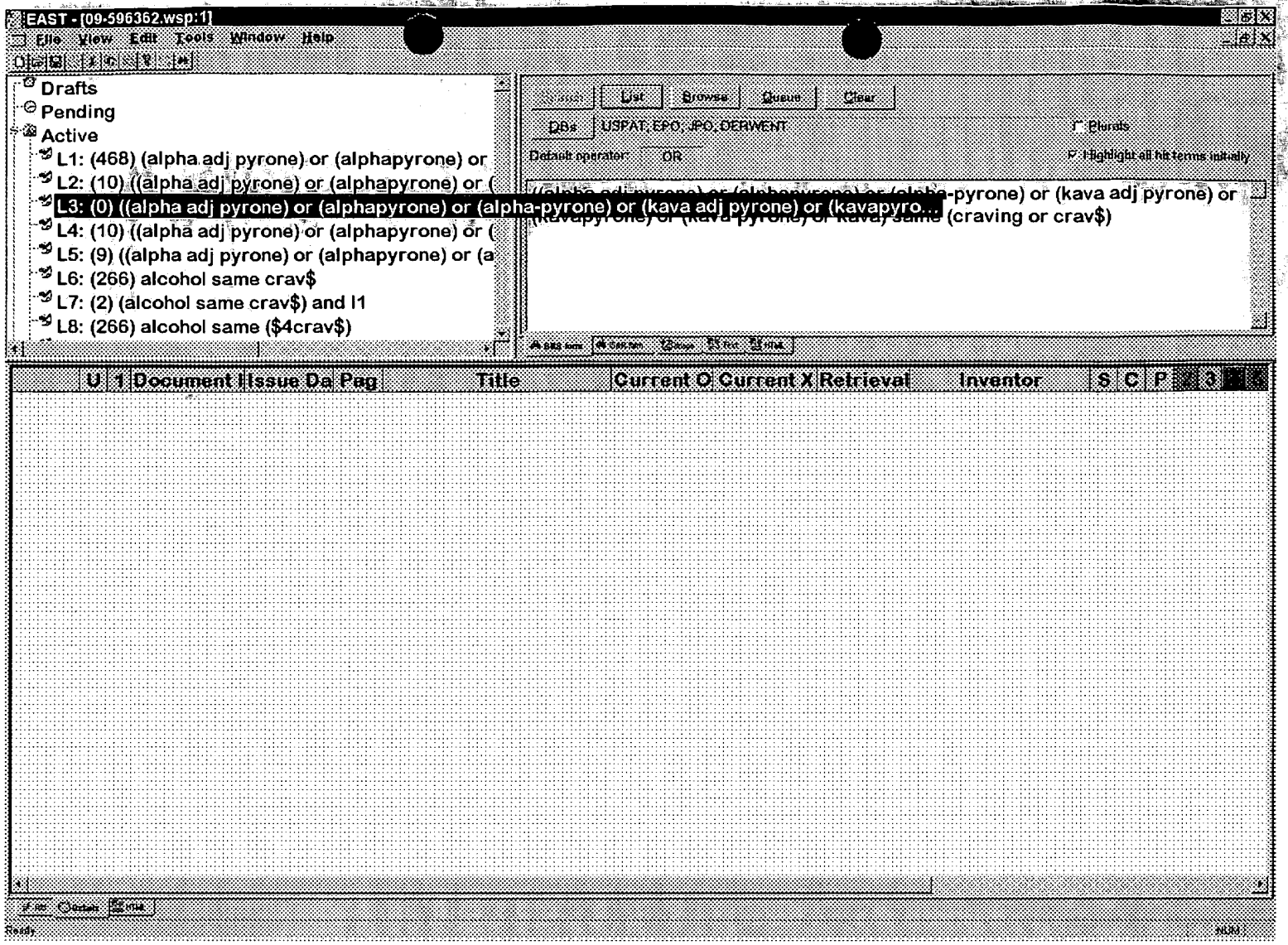
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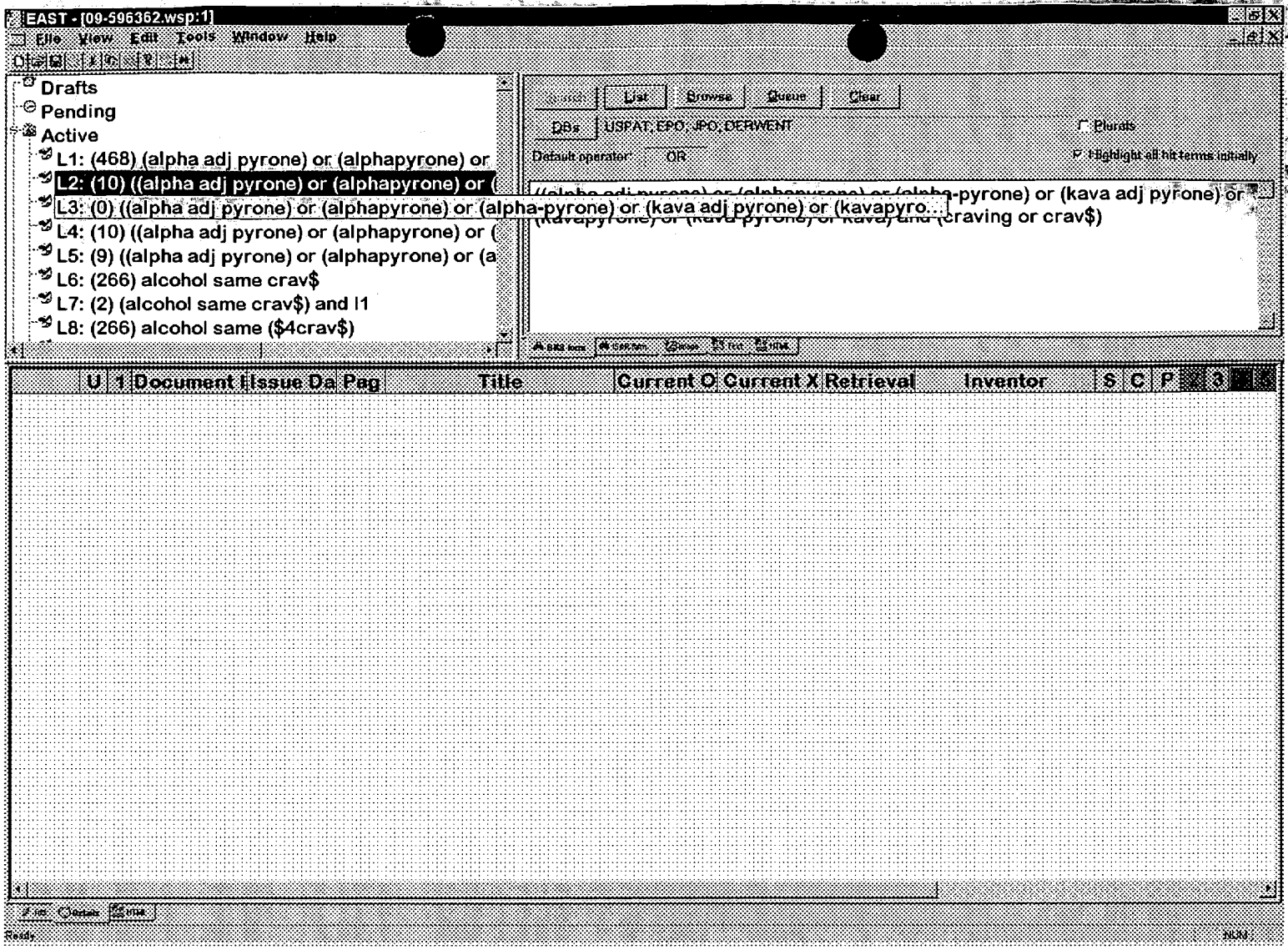
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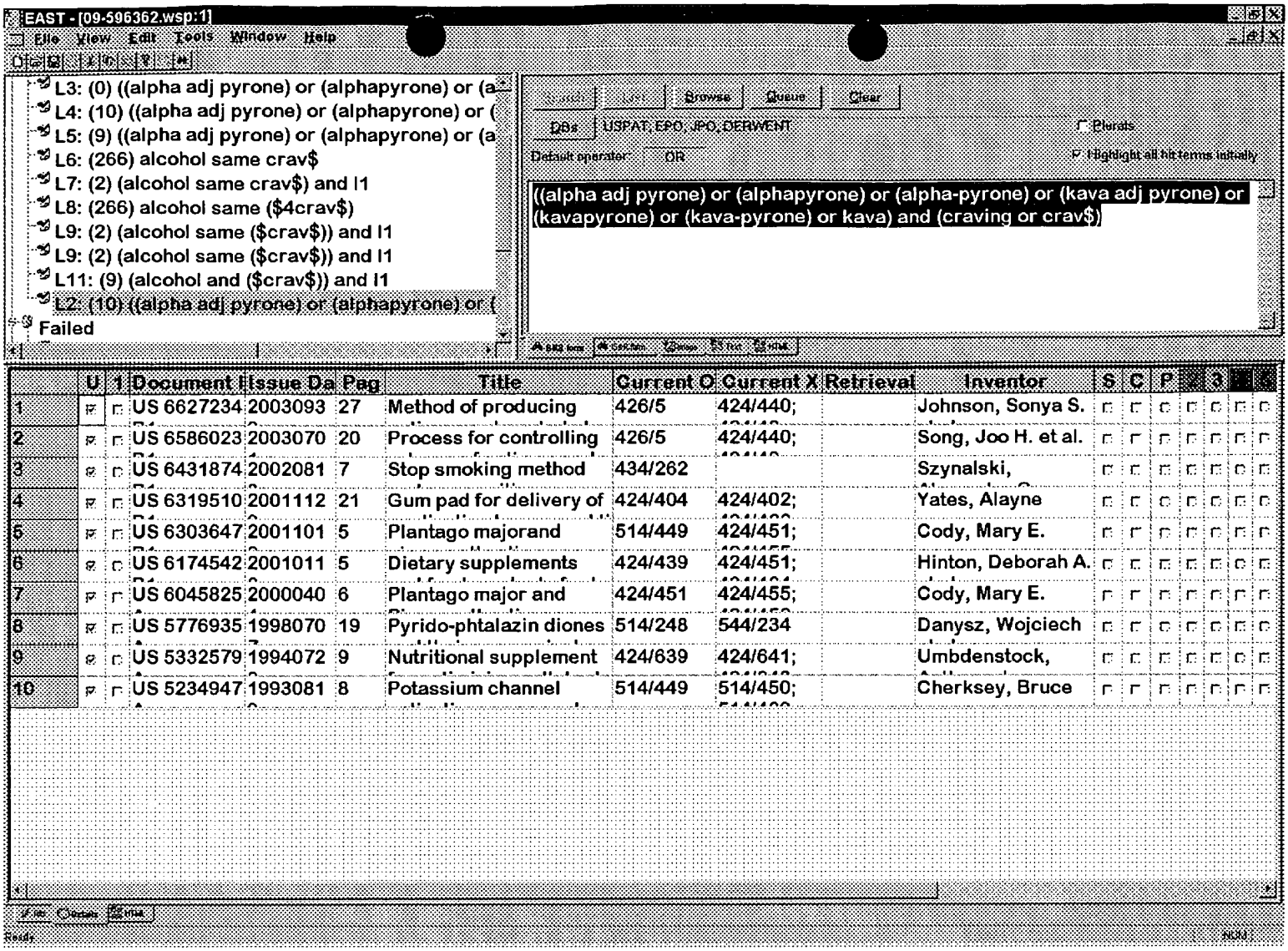

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5	☑	☐	US 6303647	2001101	5	Plantago majorand	514/449	424/451;		Cody, Mary E.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
6	☑	☐	US 6174542	2001011	5	Dietary supplements	424/439	424/451;		Hinton, Deborah A.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7	☑	☐	US 6045825	2000040	6	Plantago major and	424/451	424/455;		Cody, Mary E.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
8	☑	☐	US 5776935	1998070	19	Pyrido-phtalazin diones	514/248	544/234		Danysz, Wojciech	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
9	☑	☐	US 5332579	1994072	9	Nutritional supplement	424/639	424/641;		Umbdenstock,	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
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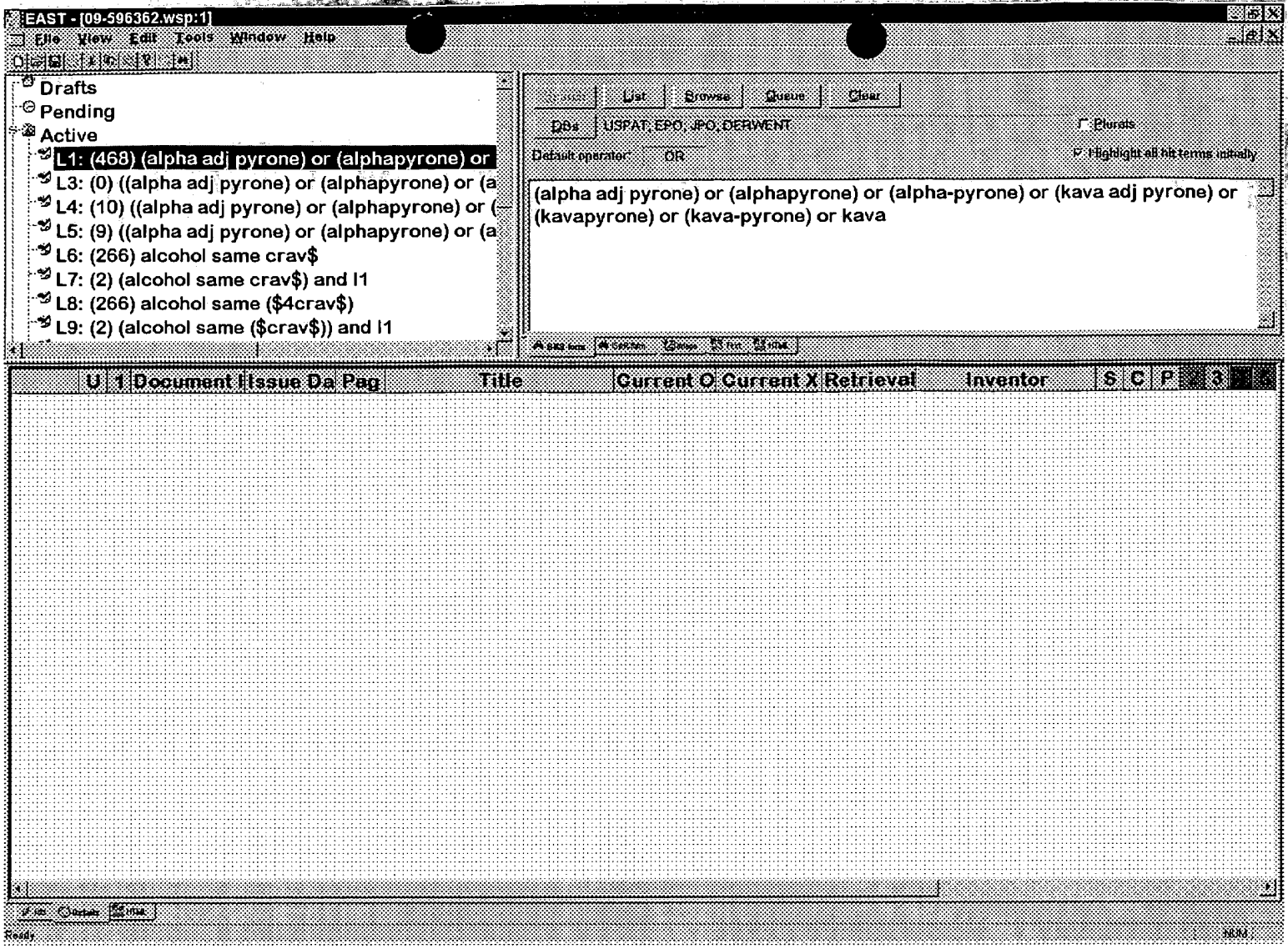
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